The Irish Times.

VOL. I. No. 19. UNSTAMPED {SUBSCRIPTION, £1 10 0 A YEAR. SINGLE COPY, 0 0 3 DUBLIN, TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1859. STAMPED {SUBSCRIPTION, £2 0 0 A YEAR. SINGLE COPY, 0 0 4

Public Notices.

Under the Patronage of
Colonel WARDLAW and the OFFICERS of the Royal Dragoons,
Colonel DE BATHE and the OFFICERS of the Scots Fusilier Guards,
On THURSDAY, the 12th instant,
ROTUNDO, DUBLIN, ENTRANCE, CAVENDISH-ROW.
Grand Change of Performance after 24 Nights' Success!
For a few Nights Longer.
M. HAMBUJER,
THE ROYAL WIZARD.
GRAND ENTERTAINMENT OF NATURAL MAGIC.

The Performances will take place without Apparatus and with Bare Arms. Without confederates.

M. HAMBUJER is the only legitimate BARE-ARMED Performer and Sleight-of-hand WIZARD in the world. He begs to announce that he gives his varied Entertainment
Every EVENING at EIGHT.

The Band of the Royal Dragoon Regiment will attend.

A DAY PERFORMANCE on THIS DAY (Tuesday) and SATURDAY, at TWO o'clock.

Doors open at Half-past Seven; Performance to commence at Eight. Carriages ordered at 10 and 4.

Prices—Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Back Seats, 1s. Children and Schools, Half price.

W. HARRIS, Secretary.

Tickets and Places for Stalls and Reserved Seats may be secured at Bussell's Warehouse, 37, Westmoreland-street, and at the Rotundo.

For particulars see Programmes.

On THURSDAY, the 12TH MAY,
Under the patronage of Colonel De Bathe and the Officers of the Scots' Fusilier Guards,
Col. Sir J. Alexander and the Officers of the 14th Regt.
The Band of the 56th Regiment will be in attendance, and play Selections.

On MONDAY, 16TH MAY,
Under the patronage of Col. Maulèverer, C.B., and the Officers of the 30th Regiment.

The Band of the Regiment will attend, and perform their admired Selection from "Il Trovatore."

ROTUNDO.
(First Entrance in Cavendish-row.)
IMPORTANT NOTICE.

PROFESSOR ALFRED INGLIS,
Founder of the New and High School of Magic,
Begs to announce that his term at the Music Hall having expired, he will, by particular desire, appear at
THE ROTUNDO,
In his Royal Entertainment of
NATURAL AND PHYSICAL MAGIC, VENTRILOQUISM, &c.,
On THIS EVENING, May 10th, and Every Evening during the Week.

Doors open at Half-past Seven. To commence at Eight.
Stalls, 2s. 6d.; First-class Seats, 2s.; Second ditto, 1s.
Juveniles, Half-price.
Tickets may be obtained of Mr. Marcus Moses, Mr. Bussell, and Mr. Shade, Westmoreland-street; of Mr. Mackintosh, Rutland-square, and at the Rotundo.

Third Grand DAY PERFORMANCE on SATURDAY Next, May 14th at Half-past TWO.

BAZAAR IN AID OF THE SOLDIERS' INSTITUTE, on WEDNESDAY, 11th.
In connexion with the above, Professor ALFRED INGLIS has kindly consented to give his Royal Entertainment in NATURAL and PHYSICAL MAGIC, VENTRILOQUISM, &c., &c.
Proceeds to be devoted to the above object.
At Half-past Four o'clock.
Entrance on the occasion from the Round Room, in which the Bazaar is held, as well as from Cavendish-row.

MUSIC HALL, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.
In consequence of the immense success of the COLOURED OPERA TROUPE,
they will return to Dublin for One Week only, commencing on MONDAY, the 16th inst., and in addition will give Three Grand Morning Performances, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, May 17th, 19th, and 21st, commencing at Two o'clock.
Admission—Front Boxes, 3s.; Side Boxes, 2s.; Body of the Hall, 1s.
Tickets, Programmes, and Books of the Words to be had at BUSSELL'S, 7, Westmorland-street, where places may be secured.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
M. GOMPERTZ begs the public particularly to notice that his celebrated Panorama is in the Pillar Room, Down Stairs, at the Rotundo, and that he is no way connected with the Penny Panorama at the Rotundo. No Exhibition is his unless the name of M. GOMPERTZ, and from St. James's Hall, London, is printed at the top of the Bills, &c.

PILLAR-ROOM, ROTUNDO,
Is Now Open
FOR THREE WEEKS ONLY,
Commencing on Easter Monday,
GOMPERTZ'S NEW AND MAGNIFICENT PANORAMA,
from St. James's Hall, Regent-street, London, illustrating the localities and principal incidents (excepting only those of too painful a character) in connexion with the
INDIAN REBELLION,
Including a Panoramic series of the CITY OF LUCKNOW, and the Entire of the BRITISH ENTRENCHED POSITION at the RESIDENCY.

M. Gompertz begs to state that much as his former Panorama of the Russian War was admired, it will bear no comparison with the present subject, which is on a more extended scale, and mostly painted from Photographs expressly forwarded to M. Gompertz from India.

The Exhibition will conclude with M. Gompertz's celebrated Diorama of the CRYPT of the HOLY SEPULCHRE at JERUSALEM, exhibiting three distinct effects, and accompanied with Organ and Voice. A Full Band will accompany the Panorama with selections from the most popular Operas, &c. Descriptive Lecture by Mr. Bell. Grand Illuminated Day Exhibition each Day, at Two o'clock.

Doors open at Half-past One. Doors open each Evening at Half-past Seven; to commence at Eight o'clock.
Admission—Stalls, Ticketed and Reserved, 2s. 6d.; First Class Seats, 2s.; Second Class; 1s.; Juveniles, Half-price.
Carriages ordered at a Quarter to Four, and Ten o'clock.

Insurances.

ESTABLISHED 1835.
FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament. Chief Office, 12, Chatham-place, Blackfriars, London, E.C. Subscribed Capital—Half a Million Sterling, with an Annual Income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds, and an Accumulated Premium Fund of Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

Persons about to Assure are invited to examine the peculiar features of this Society.

Prospectuses, forms of proposals and every information may be obtained (post free) on application to any of the Society's Agents.

AGENT:
Dublin... { F. V. M. RAYNES, Esq., 5, Vavasour-square.
DILLON O'CONOR, Esq., 21, Bachelor's-walk.
A. J. MARTIN, Esq., 13, Lower Ormond-quay.
WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., Law Exchequer Office.

Appeal.

TO A GENEROUS PUBLIC.

A respectable Woman who, by several years' industry, had accumulated a small independence, but the entire of whose effects were consumed by the late fire in 52, Upper Jervis-street, and who is thereby reduced to the utmost penury and destitution, now humbly appeals to the benevolence of a kind and generous Public.

Contributions will be thankfully received by R. Hobart, Esq., 63, Mountjoy-square.

Shipping.

"TAPSCOTT'S LINE" OF CLIPPER PACKETS
FOR NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, and the CANADAS, forwarding Passengers to all Inland Parts of America. Sailing from Liverpool every Five days. For Freight and Passage apply to
TAPSCOTT, SMITH, AND CO., Regent-road, Liverpool;
Or to EDWARD HAMERTON, Agent, 19, Eden-quay, Dublin.
Passengers and Luggage free to Liverpool.

POSTPONEMENT OF SAILING.
ROYAL CHARTER FOR MELBOURNE.
In consequence of the Non-arrival of the Australian Overland Mail we have POSTPONED the Sailing of the Steam Clipper ROYAL CHARTER until SATURDAY, 21st MAY.
AUSTRALIA—STEAM TO AUSTRALIA UNDER SIXTY DAYS, PASSAGE MONEY, £14 AND UPWARDS.
The "Black Ball" and "Eagle" Packets, sailing to the FIFTH and FIFTEENTH of each month, is the only Line despatching Steamers direct to Australia, and comprises the LARGEST, FINEST, and most celebrated CLIPPERS in the World.
PACKET OF THE 21ST MAY.
The Liverpool and Australian Navigation Company's magnificent Steam-clipper
ROYAL CHARTER,
2,719 tons register, 200 horse-power. This celebrated Clipper has made five passages to Melbourne.

First voyage,	... ...	59 days.
Second "	... ...	64 "
Third "	... ...	62 "
Fourth "	... ...	63 "
Fifth "	... ...	64 "

and earned a reputation for speed unequalled by any other Steam Clipper in the world.

For Freight and Passage apply to Gibbs, Bright & Co., or James Baines & Co., Liverpool; or to
EDWARD HAMERTON, Agent,
19, Eden-quay, Dublin.
Steamer GREAT BRITAIN sails on 15th June.

EDWARD HAMERTON,
AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN SHIPPING AGENT,
19, EDEN-QUAY.
Foreign Moneys and Bills of Exchange Negotiated.

General Election.

KING'S COUNTY ELECTION.
At a Special General Meeting of the Grocers and Vintners' Association, held at their Rooms, 67, William-street, on the 9th instant, the following Resolutions and Address were unanimously adopted:—
WILLIAM FITZPATRICK, Esq., Dame-street, in the chair:
Moved by Mr. Laurence Byrne, seconded by Mr. John M'Gauran:
Resolved—That we respectfully and earnestly appeal to the Electors of the King's County, more especially those connected with the Licensed Spirit Trade, to rally round Messrs. O'Brien and Bland at the forthcoming Election, and against the only return to the British Senate those zealous and able men of their representatives, who by their unflinching advocacy of every measure having for its object the amelioration of the condition of the country, the promotion of its welfare, and the happiness of its people, are entitled to the highest position the Electors can confer.
Moved by Mr. Michael Carey, seconded by Mr. Denis Flanagan:
Resolved—That the following Address be adopted:
Address of the Grocers and Vintners' Association of Dublin to the Licensed Vintners of the King's County.
FELLOW TRADERS,
The time has arrived when the honourable discharge of a most important and onerous duty devolves on your county. Let us earnestly, respectfully, but firmly, call on you to support your late Members, Messrs. O'Brien and Bland, on THURSDAY Next, at the Hustings, who have always, in the due discharge of their duty, supported all and every Liberal Measure for the welfare of Ireland.
We ask you above all to remember that when the unjust and unnecessary clause, known as the magisterial certificate one, was introduced into an act having altogether a different object in view, thus throwing your friends off their guard, the effect of which was to place your Property and Rights at the mercy of any dominant magistrate who might wish to invade them, or have a hostile feeling towards any member of your trade.
Remember, too, that, when your rights were about being established on a firm and proper basis, and a Bill giving the right of appeal against this most unjust and unnecessary encroachment on your rights and privileges was introduced by Mr. Vincent Scully, the exertions, influence, and votes of Messrs. O'Brien and Bland in the House of Commons, were used and recorded for your benefit, and through their noble and straightforward exertions they succeeded in wresting that irresponsible power from the hands of the magistracy, which from the manner of its exercise in the case of Crozier Beatty and others, clearly showed that that power would be used to crush and oppress your trade.
Let us, therefore, urge you, in the strongest manner, to exert yourselves to ensure the return of Messrs. O'Brien and Bland. The Vintners of Cork have nobly done their duty, and we appeal to you to follow their glorious example and secure the rights of your trade by electing your late Representatives. There is not a man amongst you who has not some local influence: exert that influence—use your power justly, legally, and peacefully, but with a firm determination to secure your rights. Do this, and once again we say you are victors.
Signed, by order.
BERNARD BRADY, Secretary.
Moved by Mr. Farrelly; seconded by Mr. Byrne—
That a deputation, should it be deemed necessary, do proceed to the King's County for the purpose of carrying the foregoing Resolution and Address into practical effect.

Houses and Lands.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.
FOR SALE, the Interest in a Lease for a long Term, of a Gentlemanly Modern Residence, in perfect repair, with Commodious Offices and about 50 statute acres of First-class Land, nearly all under Grass, well Fenced and Watered. Situate within five minutes drive of a Station on the Great Southern and Western Railway, and not more than a few miles from the City. For further particulars apply to
JAMES MALLEY, SOLICITOR,
48 UPPER SACKVILLE STREET, DUBLIN.

WANTED, on the NORTH SIDE, a moderate sized HOUSE, with Stable and Coach-house.
Possession will not be required for two months from the present date. Rent and taxes not to exceed £50 per annum.
Apply by letter to A. C. K., 47, Lower Baggot-street.

A YARD WANTED, along the line of the Quays—near Carlisle Bridge preferred.
Apply to Messrs. YOUNG, Coal Merchants, 5, D'Olier-street.

TWO FIRST FLOOR ROOMS IN SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET TO BE LET, as an OFFICE
Address J. T., Irish Times Office.

THE BEST DINNERS in LONDON are at the ROYAL WINE SHADES, 5, Leicester-square, opposite the entrance to the Great Globe, consisting of six soups, six sorts of fish, and eight joints, cheese and celery, all for 1s. 6d. per head, from Two o'Clock till Half-past Eight. Suppers from Ten till Two.
P.S. French spoken.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

DYCER'S.—The Riding School at this Establishment (acknowledged to be the most commodious in the Kingdom) is now conducted by a very efficient Master, who has at his command a superior Stud of perfectly-trained Horses for Ladies and Gentlemen, for the School, Road, or Field. Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to join the Classes now forming for Equestrian Instructions are respectfully requested to make early application at the office, or to Mr. Parker, Riding Master.

DYCER'S—For Sale at Dycer's REPOSITORY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.
A variety of Outside and Covered Cars, new and second-hand Broughams, Clarences, Pilentums, and one-horse Phaetons, Chariots, Britzkas, Pony Carriages, Tax Carts, Gigs, and Whitechapels, all by the best makers, and with the majority of which an engagement will be given. ☞ Entrance to the Riding School and Carriage Mart through South King-street.
CHARLES DYCER, Salesmaster.

SIRE.
HEAPY,
By Melbourne, out of Susan, by Ellis.
To be seen at
DYCER'S,
STEPHEN'S-GREEN,
DUBLIN.

FOR SALE, a handsome and exceedingly showy HORSE, five years old, and 15-1 hands high; has been driven in both double and single harness, and is a good saddle horse. Every engagement given. Will be exchanged for a horse 16-3 hands high, of equal value, or sold.
Apply to the Coachman, 15, Lower Fitzwilliam-street.

FOR SALE, A CHESNUT HORSE, SIX YEARS OLD, 15.2 Hands High, and engaged sound. Is perfectly quiet in both Single and Double Harness, and has been used as a Charger.
For particulars, &c., apply to Mr. Beverly Smyth, Livery and Commission Stables, 30, South Anne-street.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S COACH FACTORY, 38, DAWSON-STREET,
(Opposite the Mansion House Gardens.)
A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham.
A Fashionable Pilentum, forms a close carriage.
A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat.
An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton.
A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An Outside Car, but a short time in use.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
☞ Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

A NEW PILENTUM.
Four New Queen's Pattern Phaetons.
Two New Cork Pattern Cars.
Two Second-hand Phaetons, one with hood.
A first-class Chariot, suited for a Sheriff, to be Sold or Hired.
A Second-hand Brougham.
With a great variety of other Work in progress.
Carriages taken in Exchange or *SOLD* on Commission,
At BOLAND, BROTHERS,
8, LOWER CAMDEN-STREET, DUBLIN.

Money.

TO LEND, from £20,000 to £25,000, at Four-and-a-half per cent. Incumbered Estates Court Title indispensable.
Apply to D.S., Office of The Irish Times, 4 Lower Abbey-street.

Education.

"HANWELL COLLEGE, Middlesex, is still retaining its high character." 'United Service Gazette.'
A Prospectus will be forwarded on application to the Rev. Dr. EMERTON, Principal of the College.

ROYAL ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS.
S. H. WINTER
PREPARES CANDIDATES for these and the other branches of the ARMY. Mr. Winter has had 12 years' experience in military tuition. His pupils have been uniformly successful at the Competitive Artillery, the Sandhurst, the Line, and the Addiscombe Examinations; 14 of them having passed with great credit since June, 1858, including three for Woolwich.
Woodford, London, N.E.

TURKISH BATHS.

Gentlemen's Annual Ticket	...	£3 0 0
Ladies' ditto	...	5 0 0

Plain and Medicated Vapour Baths.
Tepid and Cold Shower Baths.
Warm and Reclining Baths.
Open for Ladies and Gentlemen from six in the Morning until Nine o'clock at Night.
19, LOWER TEMPLE-STREET.

Publications.

NEW WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL NEWSPAPER.
On Saturday, 16th April, 1859, was Published in Dublin the First Number of a New Journal, entitled
"THE WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL REVIEW AND IRISH COUNTRY GENTLEMAN'S NEWSPAPER."
Edited by Professor Oliver J. Chambers,
Assisted by Eminent Scientific and Practical Writers.

The Proprietors of the New Journal have rendered to spare neither expense nor trouble in making it a worthy representative of the Agricultural Literature of the country. They are happy in being able to state that their project has the warm approval of many distinguished patrons of Agriculture; and the co-operation of some of the most eminent Agricultural writers, not only in Ireland, but also in the sister countries, has been secured.

Each number will contain original articles on Practical Agriculture, Horticulture, on the Breeding, Rearing, and Curative Treatment of Stock, and on the various systems which aid the progress of Agricultural knowledge. There will also be given a weekly resume of Sporting Intelligence, which cannot fail to prove interesting to those who enjoy the pleasures of the chase, or are devoted to the gun and the rod.

Accurate reports of all important Agricultural Meetings and Shows will be given, and the various improvements effected in Agricultural Implements and Machinery will be chronicled and critically noticed.

The leading Corn and Cattle Markets in the United Kingdom will be fully and correctly reported; those of London and Liverpool on Friday, the day of Publication, will be found under the head of "Latest Intelligence."

Whilst The Weekly Agricultural Review, in its name imports, will be mainly devoted to the various branches of rural industry, our articles treating on questions of general social interest will occasionally find place in its pages.

An interesting feature in the proposed Journal will be its News Department, in which will be found an ample and correct summary of the Week's News—Foreign and Domestic. Arrangements have been made by which the Latest Intelligence by Telegraph will be received at the Review Office immediately before publication.

Whilst the pages of The Weekly Agricultural Review will be open to fair and legitimate discussion and criticism, everything personal, or in which the general reader would not be likely to feel interested, shall be strictly excluded.

As the Proprietors hope to have their Paper read by persons of every shade of political and religious opinion, they will, under no circumstances, permit the insertion of articles having a sectarian or polemical tendency; neither will they insert those objectionable advertisements, which too often render otherwise interesting and instructive newspapers unfit for the family circle.

Rate of Subscription to "The Weekly Agricultural Review" (payable in advance):—

STAMPED.	£	s.	d.
Yearly	1	0	0
Half-yearly	0	10	6
Quarterly	0	5	6

All Moneys to be made payable to John O'Toole, for the Proprietors.
WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL REVIEW OFFICE,
7 GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.

Music.

TO PRESIDENTS OF BAND COMMITTEES, &c.
FOR SALE, a complete set of BRASS and REED INSTRUMENTS, in excellent condition and but little used, including
Euphonions, Sax-horns, Bass Tubas, Brass Piccolos,
Tenors, Cornopeans, Clarionets, &c.
The whole will be disposed of on moderate terms.
Apply to J. W., Irish Times Office, 4, Lower Abbey-street.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.
Commanding Officers and Presidents of Band Committees are most respectfully informed that the
MILITARY MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OF *RUDALL, ROSE, CARTE, and CO., (KEY.)*
(whose Pattern Models of Flutes, Drums, and Bugles have been approved of and adopted as the New Regulation Instruments for the Army),
CAN ONLY BE OBTAINED AT THEIR MANUFACTORY,
20, CHARING-CROSS, LONDON.
A GUIDE FOR THE FORMATION OF *MILITARY BANDS,*
With DRAWINGS and ESTIMATES
For Sets of their PATENTED and Improved MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
Is now ready, and will be forwarded free upon application.
REGIMENTS REQUIRING EFFICIENT *BANDMASTERS or BUGLE-MAJORS*
may hear of the best disengaged by applying to
RUDALL, ROSE, CARTE, and CO.

M. GUNN AND SON'S PIANOFORTE WAREROOMS, 13, WESTLAND-ROW.
The Best and Most Durable PIANOS, personally selected for Cash at the Factories of Collard, Erard, Kirkmann, Cadby, Broadwood, and other eminent makers, for SALE, HIRE, or EXCHANGE, on the lowest possible terms.
Sole Agents for the Sale of RUST'S PATENT TUBULAR PIANOS. These beautiful instruments combine power, sweetness, and brilliancy of tone, with sustained vibration in a wonderful degree. They have met with the unanimous approbation of the musical profession and press of London. They are of great durability, and moderate price. Messrs. GUNN AND SON continue to Tune and Repair Pianos in the same lasting and satisfactory manner for which they have been so long distinguished.

Medical.

GEO. OLDHAM AND CO'S.
DURABLE BLACK WRITING INK,
Suitable for Quill and Metallic Pens of every description, and especially adapted for Gold Pens, and for writing upon Parchments.
The objects sought in the manufacture of this Ink have been—
1st—The greatest possible degree of fluidity.
2d—Intensity and permanency of colour.
3d—The absence of all sedimentary and corrosive matter.
In these particulars the Proprietors apprehend that this Ink will be found greatly to excel most, if not all, others.

THE ROYAL SHAVING CREAM,
AS USED BY
His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Lord Lieutenant, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Devonshire, &c.
G. O. & Co. beg to say that they have now ready for sale a batch of the above, of unusual excellence. Sold in pots, 1s. and 2s. each.
The following is a proof of the esteem in which this preparation is held by his Excellency:—
Castle, 24th February, 1852.
Messrs. Geo. Oldham & Co.—Will you be good enough to send, for his Excellency's use, Twelve 2s. Pots of your excellent Shaving Cream, as usual.
By command, B. G. Christopher.
G. O. & CO'S PERFUMED
AROMATIC TOILET VINEGAR.
A refreshing and invigorating preparation, for sponging the surface of the body, &c., particularly recommended in cases of local or general debility, and in febrile affections. Its grateful odour, combined with the antiseptic and disinfectant qualities of the vinegar, admirably adapt it for daily use at the Toilet. Used as directed it will be found to soften the skin, and to allay the irritation arising from sunburn, (unbroken) chilblains, the stinging of insects, &c. The Perfumed Toilet Vinegar may also be advantageously employed to relieve sick and nervous headache, and as a wash to correct the unpleasantness communicated to the breath by decayed teeth, &c.
The above are prepared and sold by
GEO. OLDHAM AND CO.,
APOTHECARIES, &c., TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT,
107, GRAFTON-STREET, and
64, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN

ALTERATIVE AND TONIC MEDICINES SUITABLE TO THE SEASON.
BEWLEY AND EVANS' Compound Fluid Extract or Cortical Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla. Sold in quarter pints, 3s 6d; half-pints, 6s; pints, 11s; and quarts, 21s.
B. and E.'s Fluid Extract of Dandelion or Taraxacum. Quarter pints, 2s 6d; half-pints, 4s 6d.
B. and E.'s Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla and Dandelion. Price 3s 6d, 6s, and 11s.
B. and E.'s Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla and Bark. Price 3s 6d, 6s, and 11s.
B. and E.'s Ethereal Essence of Jamaica Ginger. Price 1s, 1s 9d, and 3s.
B. and E.'s Wine of Quinine and Oranges. Price 3s 6d per flask.
Prepared and Sold by
BEWLEY AND EVANS,
Chemists and Apothecaries to the Queen.
LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
* In reply to numerous inquiries B. and E. beg to say that they have no Branch Establishment in this city.

SPORTSMEN, look well to your HORSES and DOGS. No Animal can be got into condition and fit for work if he has Worms.
ERSON'S WORMS and CONDITION POWDERS are pronounced by hundreds of Sportsmen to be the only safe and effectual remedy in use.
In Boxes, 1s. 6d. each; post free, 3s.
Sold everywhere.
And by WM. LEDGER ERSON, Chemist,
59, HENRY STREET, Dublin.
N.B. References by special permission to well known aristocratic Sportsmen.

Cards.

TO SADDLERS, &c.
J. BEAHAN, LEATHER MERCHANT,
123, CAPEL-STREET, DUBLIN,
Begs to inform the Trade that he is supplied with every article in the line, which he can sell on the best terms.

A CARD.
J. J. BYRNE, Auctioneer, Appraiser, Upholder, and House Agent,
6, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.
Out Auctions attended, and every exertion made to realise, consistent with strict integrity and fond fide dealings with the Public.

LANDED ESTATES COURT.
JAMES A. ROBINSON, C.E.
TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEER,
TO THE
RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF CARLISLE, K.G.,
DUNDRUM.
Trusts that his long experience in the public service in a *purely practical sense* may induce purchasers in the Chancery and Landed Estates Courts to honour him with their confidence in the Improvement and Subdivision of Farms, Estimates for Drainage, Agricultural, and Horticultural Reports, &c.
N.B.—J. R. is anxious to be favoured with orders from those Solicitors who have hitherto patronised him for the Publication of Postings.

J. BRODRICK, FRUITERER,
1, *MERRION ROW,*
(Entirely opposite Ely-place),
A large and well selected Stock of FRUITS, of the best description, on moderate terms.

DUBLIN TRADERS' ALLIANCE MART.
MATTING! MATTING!!
C. HOEY,
22 and 23 UPPER ABBEY-STREET.
The best Oil Cloth, Carpet, and Matting Factory in Ireland.

HOUSE PAINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
8, *SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET,*
(Two Doors from Nassau-street.)
JOHNSTON SILLEY,
PAINTER, &c.
Modern and Mediæval Decorations,
IN EVERY STYLE,
CORRECTLY EXECUTED.

BEVERLY SMYTH,
COMMISSION AND LIVERY STABLES,
SOUTH ANNE-STREET,
☞ Horses, Vehicles, Harness, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission daily.

Miscellaneous.

THE NEW HOTEL, DINNER, LUNCHEON, AND SUPPER ROOMS,
27, ST. ANDREW-STREET, AND
6 AND 7, CHURCH-LANE, DUBLIN.
Proprietor, Mr. HENRY KINSLEY.
This splendid Hotel is now open, and the Public are invited to call and judge for themselves. No expense has been spared to render this Hotel equal to anything similar in Ireland; and the Proprietor confidently hopes to be favoured with the support of the Public, which it shall ever be his study to merit.
Especial care has been taken to select Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors of the purest quality, and on the most moderate terms, such as cannot fail to insure universal satisfaction.
April 29, 1859.

YOUR CREST ENGRAVED for Five Shillings, and any quantity of Note Paper and Envelopes Stamped, free of charge, by
AUSTIN WORN,
Die Sinker and General Engraver,
4, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
Sole Agent in Ireland for the Silver-faced Letters, and Bengal Betel-Nut Ink, warranted permanent on Jean.

PRINTING OF ALL KINDS.
PLACARDS, POLL-BOOKS, &c., WITH EXPEDITION.
JOHN F. FOWLER,
3, CROW-STREET, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

FRED LEWIS'S TROTTER OIL
is the only genuine.
Each Bottle is signed "Fred Lewis."
FRED LEWIS'S MARROW OIL is warranted pure and pleasingly perfumed. The genuine is signed "Fred Lewis."
FRED LEWIS'S PERFUMES from all the Flowers are unequalled. Every Genuine Bottle signed "Fred Lewis."
FRED LEWIS'S HONEY SOAP is equal to any foreign article—inferior to none.
May be had of all Vendors in the Kingdom.
FRED LEWIS,
WHOLESALE PERFUMER & REFINED SOAP MAKER,
FLEET-STREET, DUBLIN.

SOAP, CANDLES, COLZA OIL.
PATRICK BYRNE
Begs to call the attention of Heads of Families to the First-Class quality of his
CROWN BROWN, and WHITE SOAPS,
WAX, SPERM, and COMPOSITE.
IMPROVED MOULD AND DIPT CANDLES
which he offers on Most Advantageous Terms.
A liberal discount to Wholesale Buyers and Large Consumers.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREROOMS
47, *LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.*
A few Tons of Tallow Greaves for sale.

GOODS HIRED OUT FOR BALLS, PARTIES, &c., as follow:—

Breakfast,	Knives,
Dinner,	Forks,
Dessert, and	Spoons,
Tea Ware,	Chandeliers,
French Moderateur and	Circular Lights,
Aerometric Lamps,	Mirror Lights,

Glass of every description charged moderate in large Hirage.
THOMAS WEST (late Porter),
CHINA HALL,
15, DAWSON-STREET, DUBLIN.

BATES'S REAL IRISH RAZOR,
Manufactured and Sold only by him
At No. 62, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET, Dublin,
Only Two Shillings each, and upwards, according to mounting and finish, all possessing the same fine temper and superior steel. They cannot be excelled by any foreign article at any price. Their character is well known for durability of edge and smooth shaving. A single trial is solicited. A variety of fine Strops for keeping Razors up to a fine edge.
P.S.—Razors properly Sharpened so as to give satisfaction, and Cutlery neatly Repaired.
☞ Observe the sign of the Large Razor, No. 62, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET. No Second Price.

LONDON BRONZED TEA URNS,
ELECTRO-PLATED CAKE BASKETS,
Salvers, Cruet Frames, &c.,
Bronzed and Berlin Iron Fenders and Fire-Irons.
The Newest Patterns in the above articles will be found at
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO'S.,
34, 35, AND 36, CAPEL-STREET.
Parties furnishing are invited to examine the Stock and Prices of our
HOUSE-FURNISHING IRONMONGERY,
Comprising every description of Cooking Utensil,
Britannia Metal Block Tin Dish Covers,
Warranted Table Cutlery,
Moderateur Lamps, in China and Bronze;
Papier Mache and Japanned Trays,
Britannia Metal Tea Pots;
Goddard's Patent Open Fire and Close Fire Kitchen Ranges,
Baths in variety, Toilet Ware, &c.
JOSHUA EDMUNDSON AND CO.,
34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET.
Always on hand a large variety of Glass and Ormolu Gas Lustres, and every description of Gas Fittings suited to Public Buildings, Shops, Private Residences, &c.
AGENTS FOR
MILNER'S WROUGHT IRON FIREPROOF SAFES, &c.

A. FLETCHER,
10, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET,
Has just received several Cases of
SHEFFIELD CUTLERY,
Bread Plates and Knives,
BRITANNIA TEA AND COFFE POTS,
Plated Cruet Frames,
Forks, Spoons, &c.
DISH COVERS, BRONZE URNS,
SWING KETTLES, JAPANNED TRAYS,
BRONZE AND BERLIN FENDERS,
STEEL FIRE-IRONS, &c., &c.
Parties furnishing will find the above a desirable Stock to select from.
A. FLETCHER'S *Wine Freezer*, for four or six Bottles, is worthy of Special Notice.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.
If you want GENERAL IRONMONGERY, GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE IRONS, BRUSHES, GARDEN and EDGE TOOLS, &c., &c., go to
E. EGGINTON,
Late Pitchenry and Co.'s,
160, CAPEL-STREET.

BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY AT REDUCED PRICES.
T. HENSHAW AND CO.,
5, CHRIST-CHURCH-PLACE and
51, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN,
Are now supplied with a most extensive assortment of Grates, Ranges, Water Pipes and Gutters, Sash Weights, Locks, Hinges, Skylights, and Chimney Pieces. With a large Stock of every other description of Goods in the Building and Furnishing Ironmongery Trade.
Builders are invited to inspect the Stock and compare prices previous to purchasing.
April 27th, 1859.

W. COLLINS AND CO.'S CELEBRATED SPRING MATTRESS, 35s.—
WHOLESALE MANUFACTORY,
29, ANNE-STREET, GRAFTON-STREET.
BEDDING, BEDSTEAD, AND BLANKET WAREHOUSE.
CONTRACTORS WITH INSTITUTIONS.

IRISH MADE versus IMPORTED MANURES.
DUBLIN MANURE COMPANY.
CHEMICAL WORKS,
The Lock, Royal Canal.
JOSEPH WORTHY, F.C.S.I., Manager.
POTATO MANURE, A GREAT PREVENTIVE FROM DISEASE.
BLOOD MANURE.
GENUINE SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
IMPROVED CONCENTRATED URATE.
SULPHURIC ACID.
Also a quantity of pure Coal Soot, Agricultural Salt, Nitrate of Soda, &c., &c. Pamphlet information and testimonials, free, on application to the Manager.
OFFICE, 20, USHER'S-QUAY.
D. JOHN WATERS, Secretary.

Miscellaneous.

THE GRAFTON-STREET PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY,
88, GRAFTON-STREET,
PORTRAITS
In the highest style of Art, are executed in every variety
BY BLUNT AND WYSE.
The Proprietors of this Establishment, having engaged Professional Artists of first-rate talent, offer to the Public, for the first time in Dublin, PORTRAITS, GROUPS, and other Works of *higher class, greater finish, and more moderate* charges than any other house.
Misses. Blunt and Wyse call attention to an entirely new feature in their Establishment, as well, indeed, as in Photography itself, viz., the addition of extensive Premises, attached to their Portrait Gallery, of the most complete character, adapted to the purpose of taking
EQUESTRIAN PORTRAITURE,
the Portraits of Horses, Dogs, Cattle, Stock, or other animals.
This department is under the direction of Mr. Blunt, who, during a period of thirty-five years, has held the situation of Artist and Draughtsman to the Royal Agricultural Society.
N.B.—One hundred first-class Portraits of Prize and other animals, taken during the recent Cattle Show at the Royal Society's House, are just completed.
BLUNT AND WYSE,
No. 88, GRAFTON-STREET.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS,
PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN.
SAMUEL'S,
WORKING JEWELLER AND MANUFACTURER of BOG OAK ORNAMENTS,
29, *NASSAU-STREET,*
New Designs in BRACELETS, BROOCHES, &c.
ORNAMENTS made to Order, and JEWELLERY carefully repaired on the Premises.
An assortment of
GOLD and SILVER WATCHES,
GOLD GUARD and ALBERT CHAINS,
GOLD RINGS, PINS, BROOCHES,
With numerous FANCY ARTICLES, suitable for Presents, at remarkably low Prices.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD NEW OR SECOND-HAND GOLD OR SILVER WATCH GO TO
JAMES MAYFIELD,
If you want to have your Watch properly Repaired GO TO JAMES MAYFIELD,
who is a practical Working Watch Manufacturer for the last Twenty years.
J. M. begs to call attention to his very large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery of every Description, both New and Second Hand, which he offers at a price much lower than can be had elsewhere,
Please observe,
☞ 30 *and* 31, *ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.*
P.S.—Old Gold, Silver, Diamonds, Watches, and Plate purchased or taken in Exchange.

ROYAL CIRCUS
FURNITURE & GENERAL SALE ROOMS.
The Proprietors take the liberty of calling the attention of persons furnishing to the principles on which business is conducted at their extensive Sale Rooms known as
The ROYAL CIRCUS, 11 and 12, BACHELOR'S WALK,
namely for cash, or approved bills, and no second price.
FURNITURE HIRED in large or small quantities, and for any period.
AUCTIONS, VALUATIONS, & FUNERALS ATTENDED TO.
Cash advanced on, and extensive Storage for all descriptions of property.
Auction Day at the above Rooms, SATURDAY.
YOUNG AND GROVES,
PROPRIETORS.
N.B. Pianofortes for Sale or Hire.

PATENT FAUCET JOINT METALLIC BEDSTEADS,
Attention is respectfully directed to the superiority of these over other descriptions of Metallic Bedsteads.
Whilst excelling all other kinds in the great simplicity of construction, and facility of putting together, they present to the eye a substantial and elegant outline, instead of that meagre appearance which has hitherto been so great an objection to other descriptions of metallic bedste

Dress.

MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING.

MRS. HAINE,
25, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
In announcing the receipt of her PARIS FASHIONS for this Month in
MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, CRENOLINES, TULLE, BELGIAN CHIP BONNETS, &c.,
begs to say that her Stock will be found to comprise some of the newest and most *richarche* Styles of the Season, and at Prices most moderate.

THE DRESS MAKING
is as hitherto personally superintended by Mrs. HAINE, and she trusts, from her great practical experience, combining moderate charges, punctuality, and giving
THE LATEST FASHIONS,
to receive a continuance of that kind patronage she has been so long favoured with.
WAREROOMS, 25, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

MRS. ROBINSON
24, ST. STEPHEN'S-GREEN, NORTH.
respectfully announces the arrival of all her NEW GOODS, in which are
FOREIGN AND BRITISH STRAWS,
IN LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS AND LADIES' BONNETS;
NEW TRIMMINGS,
NEW MANTLES,
A VARIETY OF MANTLE CLOTHS AND SUMMER MATERIALS.
The Mantles are made in the Establishment, and sold at a much less price than London or Paris.
Also JACKETS, IN CLOTH, LACE, MUSLIN, MARSEILLES,
And other New Materials, made in the Establishment.
RIBBONS, OSTRICH PLUMES, FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.
Mrs. ROBINSON has much pleasure in soliciting the attention of Ladies to two or three New Patterns in
STEEL PETTICOATS,
And to her STAYS DEPARTMENT.
Ladies' and Children's Stays are made in the Establishment to order on the French Principle, and from the most approved Patterns. The most perfect satisfaction in a complete fit guaranteed.
MRS. ROBINSON,
LADIES' FOREIGN AND WEDDING OUTFIT WAREHOUSE.

MRS. CAMERON
Begs to announce her return from
LONDON AND PARIS,
and also the arrival of her NEW GOODS—
MANTLES, MILLINERY, STRAW BONNETS, HATS, &c.
Mrs. C. calls particular attention to her
DRESS MAKING DEPARTMENT.
98, GRAFTON-STREET.

NEW SILK, MANTLE, AND MILLINERY WAREHOUSE,
31, *LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.*
MRS. COGHLAN
Begs respectfully to announce her return from Paris and London with a carefully selected Stock of
MILLINERY, MANTLES,
FLOWERS, FEATHERS, WREATHS, AND
HEAD-DRESSES.
31, *LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,*
Opposite the General Post Office.

THE CELEBRATED GUINEA TROWSERS.

MESSRS. BROWNE AND PAYNE beg to inform their Patrons and the Public that, in consequence of the increased demand for their celebrated
GUINEA TROWSERS,
they have made arrangements for a supply of all the New Patterns as they appear at their different seasons, thus securing every Novelty in Fabric, Pattern, and Colour to select from.

FOR ONE GUINEA.

Our Establishment is famed through Dublin and the principal Towns in the Three Kingdoms, as the leading House where Gentlemen can obtain an easy and graceful fitting Trowsers.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
Tailors to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant,
11, AND 12, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

MRS. MATTHEWS
Has the honour to announce her return from Paris, and is now prepared with a choice assortment of the latest Novelties in
MILLINERY, MANTLES, SILKS, SHAWLS,
And a variety of New textures for
Morning and Evening Costume.
FINEST FRENCH FLOWERS, PARASOLS,
RIBBONS, LACES, AND EMBROIDERIES,
BEST PARIS KID GLOVES,
FANS AND PERFUMERY, &c., &c.,
An inspection of which is respectfully solicited.
49, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

GRAND MAGASIN DE NOUVEAUTES.
MADAME ALTAZIN
Begs to announce her return from PARIS with one of the largest selections of Novelties in all branches, consisting of—
FANCY BONNETS,
STRAW DITTO TRIMMED,
HATS, GUIRLANDES, PINES FLEURS,
FEATHERS, HEAD DRESSES,
CAPS, JEWELLERY, &c.
Also a very large selection of CLOAKS, which are quite ready for inspection at her Warerooms,
No. 54, DAWSON STREET.

THERE IS NO MISTAKE IN CURZON'S COATS, HE IS A FIRST-RATE CUTTER.
16, DUKE-STREET, OFF DAWSON-STREET.

Miscellaneous.

THE IRISH TIMES
is Published on the Morning of every
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY,
With an Evening Edition on each Day.

The want has been much felt in Ireland of any Newspaper supporting those enlightened and consistently Liberal views adapted to the present age, and, at the same time, carefully avoiding stirring up those religious differences which it is the desire of every real well-wisher of Ireland to see long since forgotten.

To supply this want, the Proprietor has been induced to establish the IRISH TIMES, and he confidently trusts that those who do him the honour of becoming Subscribers will find the Paper worthy of their support.

Neither outlay nor trouble is spared to command both the highest talent and the latest intelligence, and thus to render the IRISH TIMES second to no other paper in Ireland, and the Proprietor, therefore, feels confident of receiving that support, which he will use every endeavour to render the Paper worthy of.

The IRISH TIMES is Published before Six o'Clock on each Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Morning, and an Evening Edition, having the very Latest News, is published at Five, o'Clock, P.M., of the same days, with either of which Subscribers are regularly supplied, as also with a Bulletin (Gratis) on every important occasion, containing the Latest Intelligence.

Subscriptions to the IRISH TIMES, for either Morning or Evening Edition:—

STAMPED.			
Yearly	£2	0	0
Half-yearly	1	0	0
Quarterly	0	10	0
UNSTAMPED.			
Yearly	£1	10	0
Half-yearly	0	15	0
Quarterly	0	7	6

Advertisements inserted on moderate terms.
"IRISH TIMES" OFFICE,
4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

SILVER MEDALS MOUNTED,
By WM. BRODRICK,
16, *ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN—A.D.* 1818.
For the Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of her Majesty's Regiments every description of Silver Mountings for Crimean, Turkish, and other MEDALS (same as supplied by him to the 5th Royal Irish Lancers and other Regiments).
Swivels, Clasps, Bars, Buckles, Rings, and Ribbons, supplied on the shortest notice; a great quantity of Turkish and Crimean Ribbons always on hands.
Home and Foreign Watches *Practically* Repaired with care and promptitude on the premises.
N.B.—Names Engraved on the *Medals*, and Repairs neatly executed. Please observe
16, *ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.*
WILLIAM BRODRICK, PROPRIETOR.

CAMP EQUIPAGE.
The Officers in Garrison and Gentlemen recently Gazetted are respectfully solicited to defer making selections in the above previous to visiting the extensive
CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY WARE-ROOMS,
68, 69, AND 70, DAME-STREET,
where the ordinary tasteless and expensive productions, so long in use, *are superseded by Designs of a more convenient and attractive character*, combining all that might be desirable in material and execution, with a due regard to economy.
Intending Tourists will be saved much valuable time and trouble by an inspection of the very superior Stock of *SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS, HAT CASES,* &c., which embraces every useful and novel invention in that department.
GREGORY KANE,
68, 69, AND 70, DAME-STREET.

The returns of the leading French railways exhibit a great increase, owing to the transport of troops and munitions of war. The increase in the receipts for the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Company for the last week was £30,000, compared with the previous week.

NEW YORK VIA LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The steam ship City of Baltimore, which sails from Liverpool on the 11th instant, for New York, will call at Queenstown on the 12th, for cabin passengers and despatches only.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—An election for Town Councillor, in the place of Mr. White, appointed to the office of Coroner, was held on Saturday. Mr. Sweetman was, elected without opposition.

Mr. William Forsyth, Q.C., of the Northern Circuit has been appointed as standing counsel to the Secretary of State in Council for India.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed	Thurs	Frid.	Sat.
3 per Cent. Consols	90⅜	90	89⅝	89⅜	89⅛	89⅜
Ditto Account	90⅜	89⅝	90	89⅝	89⅛	89⅝
3 per Cent. Stock						
New 3 per Cent. Stock	90⅛	89⅝		89⅛	89⅜	89⅝
Ditto Account	90⅛	89⅝	89⅜	89⅛	89⅜	
Bank Stock			238½			

DUBLIN STOCK EXCHANGE—YESTERDAY.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

Three Per Cent. Consols	90 90⅛
New Three Per Cent., Stock, ...	89⅝
RAILWAY DEBENTURES.	
Waterford and Limerick 5 per Cent. of £800., 3 years un.	100
BANKS.	
Royal Bank of Ireland	21
MINES.	
General Mining Company of Ireland, £4 paid, for Account	3¼
Mining Company of Ireland, £7 paid ...	1⅛
RAILWAYS.	
Great Southern and Western, £100 paid ...	101 101¼
Irish South Eastern, £12 paid...	6⅞
Midland Great Western and Royal Canal ...	49½
Midland Great Western and Royal Canal Half Shares	24½

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the General Post Office for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

France, Italy, and Switzerland ...	One and Six p.m., daily.
Belgium, Holland, and Germany...	Six p.m., daily.
Canadian Packet	Six p.m., May 10.
Australia and New Zealand, *via* Southampton. India (Bombay), *via* Southampton	One p.m., May 11.
America (New York)) and Bahamas	Six p.m., May 13.
West Indies, and Pacific. Spain	One p.m., May 16.
America (New York)	One p.m., May 17.
Canada by Canadian Packet ...	Six p.m., May 17.
New Zealand, Australia, and India (Bombay), *via* Marseilles ...	Six p.m., May 17.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., *via* Southampton	One p.m., May 19.
America (Boston), Bermuda and Newfoundland	Six p.m., May 20.
West Coast of Africa (Ll)	Six p.m., May 23.
America (New York), Canada, by Canadian packet	Six p.m., May 24.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., *via* Marseilles	Six p.m., May 25.
India (Bombay), *via* Southampton, Spain	One p.m., May 26.
Newfoundland, (G.)	Ten a.m., May 27.
America (New York), (Ll.) ...	One p.m., May 27.
America (New York), ...	One p.m., May 31.
Canada, by Canadian packet ...	Six p.m., May 31.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian Packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed *via* Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

THE IRISH TIMES is published before SIX o'clock, a.m., on each Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Morning; and an Evening Edition, having the very latest News, is Published at Six, p.m., of the same days, with either of which Subscribers will be regularly supplied; as also with a Bulletin (gratis) on every important occasion, containing the latest Intelligence.

☞ The Evening Edition on Tuesday, and the Morning Edition on Saturday, will contain the *Military Gazette.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to insure publication, must be properly authenticated, and paid for, at the rate of 1s. for every such announcement.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN: TUESDAY, MAY 10.

THE most weatherwise of politicians would find it impossible to prognosticate as yet, on which side in the present European struggle the sympathies of Irish Catholics will be ultimately enlisted. The stern repression exercised in times past by England on the bulk of the population of this island gradually trained our Catholic fellow-countrymen to regard the cause of oppressed nationalities as their own, and to embrace, in their most extreme forms, the principles of civil and religious liberty. The United States hold no democrat so democratic as the Irish emigrant. On the other hand the reverence of Irish Catholics for their Church, and for whatever they believe to be their Church's interests, leads them to regard with extreme suspicion a war of liberation, the first act of which is to place the Pope a prisoner in the hands of the liberating Power. That the foreign domination which weighs down Italy should be precisely of the same character as that which provoked so many rebellions in Ireland, and that the empire which has but recently concluded a Concordat with the Pope should look for its natural ally in a constitution which maintains the Established Church; these, we think, are anomalies that must considerably enhance the difficulties of an Irish Catholic in adopting unreservedly the side of either party to the quarrel.

That these difficulties were fully appreciated by the candidates at the Irish elections now drawing to a close is apparent from their election addresses and husting speeches. Wherever the object of either production was to secure Catholic support, the subject of the war was carefully tabooed, or, if touched on at all, was rapidly dismissed after a cautious sentence or two about the policy of neutrality, and the necessity of taking care of ourselves. While the Ballot and Tenant Right, and Mr. Whiteside's jury-packing *faux pas* were paraded by Liberals, and the Galway subsidy, and the Charter to the Catholic University, and the Catholic Chaplains to the army were reiterated with equal pertinacity by Conservatives, neither party ventured to deal with that question which was uppermost in every body's mind, and which might have evoked, perhaps, that national eloquence that was so conspicuously absent.

The address of a gentleman as yet so comparatively unknown as Mr. John Pope Hennessy may perhaps be scarcely deemed an exception to these observations. Whether it is so or not, to Mr. Hennessy belongs the merit of being the first to look this war question in the face, and to enunciate what he conceives ought to be the policy of his co-religionists and fellow-countrymen with respect to it. He is a candidate for the representation of the King's County, and attaches himself to that party which, when the Whigs were in office, called themselves the Independent Opposition, but which will, on the opening of Parliament, we presume, be recognised by the more appropriate name of Independent Support.

It is worthy of note that it is to Mr. Disraeli, and not to the head of the Administration, that Mr. Hennessy's support is tendered, and that the foremost among the reasons assigned for this adhesion are "the principles of Foreign Policy which, whether in or out of office," that statesman "has always maintained." As "the principles of Mr. Disraeli's Foreign Policy" are matters on which ordinary people have very indistinct ideas; as the very phrase, in fact produces, an effect similar to that experienced on looking at a map of the interior of Australia, Mr. Hennessy goes on to explain his meaning in the following words:—

"The present disorganisation of Irish parties may, I think, be traced to the unnatural efforts which have been made to infuse Liberalism into Ireland. The old traditions, the national habits, the generous impulses, and, above all, the religious faith of the Irish people, will never allow them to sympathise with English Whigs or Continental Republicans. Liberalism, though unable to guide, has succeeded in bewildering public opinion.

"The Catholics of Ireland have been thus, as a National Confederation, rent asunder, and rendered almost powerless. Their union, their strength, and legitimate influence may yet be restored; but this can only be done, in the present emergency, by a frank reliance on the great political principles of the Catholic Church.

"For some time past the public policy of the Irish Catholics has often been in direct opposition to these principles. A reaction has, however, commenced, and it now rests with the rising generation of Ireland to keep alive and vindicate the ancient spirit of our race."

According to Mr. Hennessy, then, the Catholics of Ireland having fought their way up to a full measure of civil and religious liberty in this country, have no longer any motive in wearing the Liberal mask. They are free to revert to what the writer considers their natural sympathies with Austrian despotism and the *regime* of brute force. Their Liberalism has been a forced and transient phenomenon. The opposite system, or Toryism, is that to which their old traditions, their national habits, their generous impulses, and, above all, their religious faith, naturally impel them. It is this system which embodies "the great political principles of the Catholic Church," and which will alone be able to restore the Catholics of Ireland to their legitimate influence in the State.

This is bad news for Liberal Protestants. It is worth while, however, before we depair of our country, to ask—is it true? We see nothing to prove it in the past history or in the present conduct of the Irish Catholics. If a certain section of them give their support at present to the Conservative Government, it is because that Government has been Conservative but in name, and have been more Liberal than the Whigs. Let the Conservatives return to Tory traditions, and the Irish Catholics will return the same day to their allegiance to the cause of progress. Such, at least, is our belief, and we shall reject the contrary assertion as a libel on our countrymen until we see it endorsed by a higher authority than Mr. John Pope Henessy.

(From the Times of Yesterday.)

The predicted battle between the Austrian invaders and the French and Sardinian defenders of Piedmont has not yet been fought, and the parties preserve the relative positions which they occupied when we last epitomized the news of the campaign. The Austrians are still continuing what the Austrian General properly calls "demonstrations." They extended their lines, or pushed forward their advanced guard, as far as Trino, a few miles beyond Casale, on the road to Turin, and they have since withdrawn this movement and fallen back again to Vercelli, a town which, although in the neighbourhood of the threatened fortress of Casale, is some miles to the north, and away from the river. They also have intermitted for a moment their attempts to pass the Po; they have withdrawn the troops they had thrown across the river, and they have allowed the Sardinians to seize the few military stores that had been placed on the southern bank. A telegram has also stated that the Austrians have evacuated Tortona and Voghera. Now, these two towns are on the southern bank of the Po, and approximate closely to the plain of Marengo, now occupied in force by the French. Tortona and Voghera are names conspicuous in the accounts of the great battle of Marengo, and in the morning of that day they were in the possession of the French. They were in this campaign occupied by the Austrians, who to hold them must have pushed forward some of their reserves at Pavia and Piacenza, thus threatening the right flank of the Franco-Sardinian army, and the communications between Alessandria and Genoa. The troops withdrawn from Tortona and Voghera would naturally retire upon Pavia and Piacenza, and circumstances seem to indicate that the Austrians anticipate that the fortress of Piacenza which they have so carefully fortified and extended, in fraud of that clause in the Treaty of Vienna which gave them possession only of the little citadel of the old unfortified town, is soon about to have its strength tested by a siege.

Still later telegrams, which bring down to the date of last night such news as Europe is permitted to receive, do not greatly vary the position of affairs. It appears that the Austrian troops, which, as we have above stated, had occupied Vercelli, had marched towards Gattinara, which is situated some miles to the north of Vercelli, and on the line of the river Sesia; and the information already received that the Austrians are fortifying their position on the Sesia is confirmed. The official bulletin from Turin states also that General Della Marmora has made the river Dora his strategical line; and if we could rely upon this as a fact, we might infer from it that fears were still entertained for the safety of Turin, and that the division of the Austrian army which advanced from the Lago Maggiore, and which has not since been heard of, causes disquietude. It was along the valleys that lead from the Grand St. Bernard down to the line of the Dora that Napoleon advanced in his compaign of 1800. We cannot, however, lay any stress upon what may be said in an official bulletin as to future strategics, for no general ever yet published the plans of his campaign, except for the purpose of deceiving his adversary. All that the news from the seat of war up to last night amounts to is, that the Austrians are marching and countermarching on the northern bank of the Po; that they are occupying the line of the Sesia—a river which flows through the broadest part of the level plain down into the Po; that they are intrenching themselves on the Sesia, and that they have withdrawn those troops whose position upon the right flank of the French seemed likely to bring on a collision near the plain of Marengo.

These small manœuvres are not very significant in themselves, for they are capable of various interpretations, and military critics are divided as to whether the Austrian is concentrating his force for a great effort, or cautiously withdrawing in retreat. No doubt, the present position of General Gyulai is one which, if not of immediate peril, is of great embarrassment. He has advanced into a country which has become a swamp, and worse than a swamp, and he has a swollen river between him and the hill country, where he might find firm footing and a strong enemy. It is contrary to the character of an invader to stand still. Rapid progress is one of the conditions which he accepts when he takes upon him that character. If Gyulai halts long at those rice-fields he must expect to have his army reduced by ague and dysentery more certainly than by the sword, and would have no advantage to show against the loss of his troops, except some contributions levied from the Sardinian towns, and the satisfaction of encamping upon the patrimonial possessions of Austria's great enemy, Count Cavour. All things counsel an early movement on the part of the Austrians, and there is a remarkable concurrence of opinion both at Vienna and Turin that the object of the first blow is Casale. The Austrians are moving by various roads upon this point, and that they are as rapidly as possible pushing up reinforcements and bringing up stores appears sufficiently by the activity kept up upon the railways in their rear—an activity which sometimes degenerates into confusion, as may be noted in that terrible accident which has, on the Verona Railway, exploded ammunition waggons and killed and wounded 150 Austrian soldiers. The position is very new, and in a military point of view very instructive. For the first time we see two large armies encamped in immediate contiguity, and in possession of all the new facilities which it has been anticipated will change the art of war. Behind the Austrian lines there is a network of railways which keep open a communication with all Europe, and which can deliver in General Gyulai's camp all the resources of Austria and Lombardy. In the same manner steam brings to Genoa and deposits at the foot of the Cenis all the power of France, and railways in the rear of the allied position distribute that power at Genoa, Alessandria, or Turin, and redistribute it from hour to hour as the exigencies of the war may render expedient. These two armies ought to have no difficulty in obtaining the utmost possible concentration of military power. There need be no intermission in the arrival of men and arms and provisions and military stores, and of artillery to any amount. The generals can play out their match without being at any trouble about the instruments of their game; the board is before them, and the pieces are at hand. The facilities for the contest, therefore, are more equal than was calculated when Austria first appeared as a challenger. Our correspondent at Vienna calculates the strength of the Austrian invading army at 120,000, and from Turin we have an estimate that 80,000 Frenchmen have already reached the Sardinian States, and that the Piedmontese would be under-estimated at less than 60,000 good troops. These numbers may well incline General Gyulai to caution and concentration. The country in which he finds himself is full of historic precedents not encouraging to Austrian Generals. He must know all the details of the campaign of 1796, when the young General Bonaparte seized upon the Piedmontese fortresses, and drove the Austrians before him out of Sardinia and Lombardy; and General Hess, at least, can remember the circumstances of that campaign of 1800, when the First Consul crossed the Grand St. Bernard, and threw himself between the Austrians and their communications with Lombardy. The Austrian Generals have, doubtless, much meditated upon these precedents, which, although they point to disaster, yet mark that Austrian sluggishness and French promptitude were the causes of Napoleon's success; and these events of the present moment, read by past lights, give likelihood to the general expectation that a battle must be fought either on the plain of Marengo or under the walls of Casale.

But the Emperor of the French is about on Tuesday next to set out to take the command of the army, and in his motley suite will be found chiefs of all the nationalities. As he goes to make history he carries also with him a Bureau historique, and we shall, doubtless, then have more important events to chronicle than those which have yet occurred. When Louis XIV. set out for the camp it used to be considered as a proof that matters were thought to be going well, and that the particular city then beleaguered was in extremity. When the Emperor Napoleon III. reaches Genoa we must expect that it will be to inaugurate his military career by some great movement decisive of the conflict he has provoked. The world is waiting with an eager curiosity to judge of the *debût* of this Emperor General, uncertain whether they will be forced to admire or only tempted to declare that he had better have stayed at home.

(From the Morning Post of Yesterday.)

When a few years since M. St. Claire Deville discovered a new process for obtaining aluminium in bulk, and with economy, great expectations were raised that the pure metal would come largely into use. It was at one time thought that aluminium might displace silver for the manufacture of articles of luxury; that it would be adopted as a material for coinage, as a substitute for tin amalgam and silver foil in the production of mirrors, as a material for the arms of balances, &c.

These ideas have not been fully realised. Pure aluminium hitherto has been found capable of application to very few industrial purposes. In point of fact it is a strange capricious metal. Few strong acids affect it, but soap and water rapidly corrode it; even hot water alone is not without influence upon it; therefore the applications of pure aluminium would appear to be necessarily limited to the end. But aluminium has a large range of combination with other metals. It forms alloys of various characters. At one time the belief was entertained that a sort of aluminium bronze—in other words, a compound of aluminium and copper—might take the place of ordinary bronze for the manufacture of bells. Impressed with this idea, Mr. Denison tortured aluminium like a very alchemist, in order to see if, when united with copper in suitable proportions, sweet music might not be got out of it. He did not succeed; no sort of aluminium bronze was found adapted to the purpose of bell-making, but Mr. Denison, in common with all who had worked in the same direction, was much struck with a certain alloy of aluminium and copper, which, to the eye, had so much the appearance of burnished gold, that he ventured the opinion that the gold-like metal would ere long be used for the purposes of mock jewellery. Whether our neighbours over the water heard of the notion expressed by Mr. Denison we are unable to aver, but certain it is they commenced making false jewellery of the gold-like aluminium bronze very soon after the notion of the possibility of doing so was breathed in the lecture theatre of the Royal Institution. At the period of our writing a considerable amount of this mock jewellery is circulating over the world. Its colour is unexceptionable. The most knowing connoisseur might be deceived, judging from mere appearance, and might set it down as nineteen carat gold at least. The most easy way to discriminate between gold and the mock alloy is to notice the low specific gravity of the latter, being even less in this respect than ordinary gun or bell metal. Fortunately, or unfortunately as the case may be, there is experienced great difficulty, or perhaps impossibility, in soldering the mock metal, or the substitution of it for real gold would be even more practised than now.

Almost as soon as aluminium bronze became known in England, a London gun manufacturer (Mr. Lancaster), struck with some remarkable properties it seemed to possess, patented it for specific purposes. A metal as hard as steel, which forges as well as iron, which is lighter than common gun metal, which is no less than three times the strength of the latter, and does not tarnish in the air, seemed to promise great things in the hands of a gunmaker. A specimen of it was sent to our own authorities with reference to its employment in the manufacture of artillery, but the proposal fell stillborn; they did not take to the new metal. If our people were wrong in their judgment of aluminium bronze, they are in a fair way of being taught better by the French, as a very interesting report in the *Comtes Rendus* of the Academy of Science for April 14 will make evident. The communication is in the form of a letter from M. Charles Christophe to M. Dumas. "We have employed," writes that gentleman, "the bronze of aluminium to two uses, for which its qualities of hardness and tenacity seemed to be very promising. The success has been quite equal to our expectations. The first is the construction of bearing surfaces for rotating axles; the second for slide valves and other bearing surfaces exposed to much friction. Of these applications the following are examples:—The bearing surfaces, ordinarily called brasses, of the axle of a polishing wheel making 2,000 revolutions per minute were made of the aluminium bronze eighteen months ago; they have lasted up to the present time. Other bearing surfaces under similar conditions do not last more than three months. Again, the slide plane of a mechanical saw, moving with the velocity of 240 revolutions per minute, was made of aluminium bronze. It has been used now one year without any apparent trace wearing out. Slide planes of bronze would not, under similar circumstances, have lasted four months. The second application of the aluminium bronze," M. Christophe goes on to say, "is for the manufacture of fire arms, large and small. One pistol barrel having been constructed of it in that gentleman's manufactory, it was tried in the practice ground of Renette, on which occasion it came triumphantly through the ordeal, and was afterwards forwarded to the exposition at Dijon. There arrived, it was subjected to the scrutiny of a jury, the members of which suggested many tests of its goodness, which the pistol barrel admirably withstood." Commenting on this trial of the pistol barrel, M. Christophe, speaking in behalf of himself and partners, goes on to say—"We do not wish to conceal the obvious fact that a trial of a pistol, however successful in result, can prove little in respect of the applicability of the metal to ordnance; but the comparative experiments made by us between this metal, bronze, iron, and steel, have demonstrated the immense superiority which it presents over the others—a conviction of the firmest kind, so far as our individual opinions are concerned, and which we request the Academy to represent to the Minister at War in support of our proposition, in order that there may be made, at our expense, such a piece of artillery as may be thought most proper for testing the qualities of aluminium bronze in the capacity of a gun-metal. We look for great results in this direction, which we shall feel proud to associate with our name." It appears that accompanying the letter of M. Christophe were two bars of the aluminium bronze. One of these is forthwith to be forged and bored into the barrel of a Minié rifle. The other, a smaller bar, has been tested, with the view of manifesting some of its prominent qualities. It was found to forge well at a cherry heat, and it works cold like steel of the best quality. Ordinary bronze is rendered quite brittle by heat, and cannot, therefore, be forged at all.

The most important part of our communication has now to be made. It is this:—In deference to the eulogiums of aluminium bronze conveyed by M. Christophe, his note is referred to a a military commission, composed of Marshal Vaillant and MM. Piobert and Morin. We are in a fair way, therefore, to learn more about the gun-making qualities of aluminium bronze.

A PANORAMA OF THE INDIAN MUTINY.

The Long Room of the Rotundo presented on last evening an universal scene of noise and confusion caused by the admission at one penny each of a large number of boys to witness a painting entitled a panorama of the Indian revolt, described as showing all the chief scenes of interest in the recent Sepoy Mutiny. It is a painting the intrinsic merits of which in an artistic point of view certainly would not undergo the test of criticism, but it was sufficiently attractive to amuse the juveniles who lustily cheered it as it wound along last evening. It embraces some of the scenes rendered famous from the commencement of the mutiny, and gives a faint but interesting outline of each. The landscape portion of the painting is well delineated, but the figures of the belligerents, as they stand arrayed for conflict, are exceedingly amusing and grotesque. It would appear the painter had but little idea of the difference which exists in the contour of a Sepoy countenance and that of a Scotch Highlander, as he portrays the one the identical image of the other. The death of Colonel Finnis at Meerut is represented, and he presents a very comical appearance as he falls from his horse. A young gentleman essayed to give an explanatory lecture of what was passing before the eyes of his audience, but his feeble voice was lost in the uproar.

M. HAMBUJER, THE WIZARD.

On Saturday evening last the entertainment of this talented conjuror was honoured by the presence of Lord and Lady Gough, several members of his Excellency's family, and others of the aristocracy, all of whom appeared much amused by his varied and clever performances. M. Hambujer does his utmost to amuse his patrons, and we are glad to find that his efforts have been crowned with such signal success. On Thursday next his entertainment will be honoured by the patronage of Colonel Sir James Alexander and the officers of the 14th Regiment, on which occasion the band of the 55th Regiment will attend, and we feel sure a numerous audience will honour the performance.

WATCHES, GOLD CHAINS, FINE GOLD JEWELLERY, SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE, at MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.—The attention of Cash Purchasers is directed to the above Select Stock, previous to the completion of alterations, at 28, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

Dr. Cullen, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, has arrived in Paris on his way from Rome to Dublin. It is said that Dr. Cullen is "in the enjoyment of excellent and renovated health."

Fashionable Intelligence.

HER MAJESTY, &c.

Her Majesty the Queen held a Drawing-room on Saturday afternoon at St. James's Palace. The Queen and Prince Consort arrived from Buckingham Palace, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Princess Alice. The great Officers of State received her Majesty. Prince Frederick of Holstein had an audience of the Queen. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cambridge and the Princess Mary were present at the Drawing-room. Lady Augusta Cadogan was in waiting on the Princess. Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms was on duty in the State Saloons, under the command of the Lieutenant. The Sub-Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Cooke, attended.

His Highness Prince Gholam Mahmud, son of Tippoo Sultan, his Highness Prince Feroze Shu, grandson of Tippoo Sultan, and Prince Futteh Buckl, great grandson of Tippoo Sultan, attended the Drawing-room.

Her Majesty and his R.H. the Prince Consort entered the Throne-room, accompanied by the Princess Alice, the Duke of Cambridge, the Princess Mary, Prince Frederick of Holstein, attended by the Duchess of Manchester, Mistress of the Robes; Lady Macdonald (in waiting); the Marchioness of Ely, the Countess of Caledon, and Lady Churchill, Ladies of the Bedchamber; Hon. Eleanor Stanley (in waiting); Hon. Horatia Stopford (in waiting; Hon. Caroline Cavendish, Hon. Lucy Kerr, Hon. Beatrice Byng, Hon. Mary Bulteel, and Hon. Emily Cathcart, Maids of Honour, &c., &c.

The Queen wore a train of white and blue striped moire antique, trimmed with blonde and blue satin ribbon; a tulle skirt over white satin petticoat, trimmed with blonde and blue satin ribbon to correspond. Her Majesty wore a diadem of opals and diamonds; feathers and veil.

The Princess Alice wore a train of rich white watered silk, lined with white satin and trimmed with tulle, lillies of the valley, and pink roses; the petticoat white glacé silk festooned with tulle, the tunic looped up with lillies of the valley and pink roses. Her Royal Highness's head-dress was formed of a wreath of lillies of the valley and pink roses; feathers and blonde veil. Ornaments, diamonds and pearls.

COURT ARRANGEMENTS.

Her Majesty will give state balls at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday, June 7; and Wednesday, June 29; and concerts on Friday, May 13; Wednesday, June 1; and Wednesday, June 22.

Her Majesty will hold a Chapter of the Order of the Bath on Thursday next, the 12th instant, at Buckingham Palace, for the investiture of several of the last nominated members of the Order.

The Duke of Malakoff, the French Ambassador, accompanied by the Duchess, left Albert-gate House on Saturday evening for Paris. Baron Malaret will act as Charge d'Affairs, until the arrival of the gallant Duke's successor, Count de Persigny.

His Excellency Lord Cowley, her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, and suite, arrived in London on Friday.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn and Ladies Hamilton arrived at Chesterfield House on Friday from visiting Viscount and Viscountess Valletort, at Mount Edgcumbe, Devon.

The Earl and Countess of Ellesmere was to leave Bridgwater House yesterday (Monday),s on a visit to the Dowager Countess of Ellesmere at Hatchford, Cobham, Surrey.

THE VICEREGAL COURT.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant attended Divine service on Sunday at Werburgh's Church. The sermon, which was an appeal on behalf of the Parochial Schools, was preached by the Rev. W. Fakenham Walsh, A.M.

The Church.

The Rev. J. A. Carr has resigned the assistant chaplaincy of the Episcopal Chapel, Baggot-street, having been appointed to the curacy of Carlow, diocese of Leighlin.

The Rev. J. L. Nevin, Rector of Fortglenona, has retired from his spiritual functions, after a period of thirty years' The parish church of Killyleagh has been re-opened for residence in the town. He has returned to Dublin, his native city. The post is in the gift of the Crown.

Divine service.

An address has been presented by the parishioners of Ballymackey to the Rev. W. B. Chester, on his promotion from that parish to the living of Nenagh. The address was accompanied by a beautiful time-piece.

University Intelligence.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.
RECOMMENDED FOR HONORS.
Junior Freshman Class.

Mr. Law, (M.) classics; Edwin Atkinson, classics and science; A. W. Atkinson, do.; Joseph Adderley, do.; W. Birch, classics; Albert Buckmaster, classics and science; Alexander Carson, science; W. Cooper, do.; J. Cranbrook, do.; Charles Crosslie, classics; W. H. Dyson, science and classics; H. B. Dobbin, science; F. X. Dolan, do.; A. Gibson, classics; W. Glenny, do.; James Goggin, science and classics; Hubert Green, science; Charles Grey, classics; J. Harcourt, science; Wm. Hassard, do.; R. Hickson, do.; Albert Hime, do.; C. Homan, science and classics; John Hornidge, science; R. Jones, do.; M. Keene, classics; Thomas Kinahan, do.; Rd. King, do.; C. Knox, science; T. Meadows, do.; R. J. Miller, classics; J. Mooney, classics and science; E. Moon, science; R. Morton, science; W. R. Murphy, do.; Wm. Murphy, do.; Samuel Mills, do.; John Naish, science and classics; John O'Donovan, science; J. Owen, classics; H. Phillips, science; Ed. Quilton, do.; John Quin, classics; R. Rice, do.; C. Robertson, do.; Thos. Robinson, do.; Bedell Stamford, science; George Stark, do.; Henry Stokes, classics and science; Charles Stoney, science; John Sullivan, classics; Robert Symes, science; Samuel Townsend, classics; George French, science; Isaac Waugh, science; F. Foster, do.; R. Connolly, classics; R. Stoney, science; James Ramsay, do.

JOHN TOLEKEN, Senior Lecturer.

OXFORD—MAY 7.

GAISFORD PRIZES.—The compositions for the Gaisford prizes for the encouragement of the study of Greek. 1. For Greek prose composition in the style of Herodotus or Plato *Pygmaeorum Civitas.* 2. For Greek Hexameters (original) *Mortis d'Arthur*—must be sent to the registrar on or before the second Saturday in Easter Term, viz., May 14th.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.—The Provost of Queen's College has notified that there will be an election of a fellow on Mr. Nicholl's foundation on Wednesday, June 1st.

LINCOLN COLLEGE.—There will be an election to two

Vercelli directed their march this morning towards Gatterna, under the command of one of their generals, and have been replaced at Vercelli by other troops. The Austrians are endeavouring to fortify their position on the Sesia."

MARSEILLES, SUNDAY.—Letters from Rome to the 5th instant state that the French garrison has been maintained entire, that 10,000 Austrians are at Ancona, and that the inhabitants of the Romagna are greatly agitated. Letters have also been received from Naples to the 5th inst. The emotion of the King on learning the state of affairs in Italy has greatly aggravated his disease.

PARIS, SATURDAY.—The Emperor will leave for Genoa on Tuesday next.

PARIS, SUNDAY, 8 p.m.—The journals confirm the report that the Emperor will leave Paris on Tuesday next for Marseilles, *en route* for Genoa. The Duke of Malakoff has arrived here. The *Patrie* states that Count Persigny has been appointed ambassador at the Court of St. James.

BERNE, MAY 8.—A revolutionary movement is expected at Como. The tricolour has already been hoisted before the castle. 1,000 Croats have arrived at Como, and a contribution of 5,000 florins and provisions has been imposed on the town.

The Council of War at Bielle has ordered an Austrian spy to be shot.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, MONDAY EVENING.—Funds to-day have risen ¼ per cent., owing to renewed investments upon a large scale on account of public. In most of the other departments of the Stock Exchange an improvement has also taken place. The Railway share market exhibits a fresh improvement; purchases predominate, and tendency of prices upwards. Great Western Stock improved ½, and London and North-Western 1 per cent.

FUNDS, MARKETS, &c.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 8.

ONE, P.M. PRICES.—Consols for Money, 91⅛ ⅛; Consols for Account, 91⅛ ⅛; New Threes, 90⅝ ⅞.

TWO P.M. PRICES.—Consols for Money, 91⅛ ⅛; Consols for Account, 91⅛ ⅛; New Threes, 90⅛ ⅜.

CLOSING PRICES.—Consols for Money, 91⅛ ⅛; Consols for Account, 91⅛ ⅛; New Three per Centa., 90⅛ ⅜.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MAY 9.—Supplies of English wheat fresh up at this morning's market moderate, which factors are willing to sell at 4s. decline, but would probably have taken 5s. to 6s. less to sell since this day week. Arrivals of foreign wheat last week were liberal, and sales to-day can be only made at a reduction of 4s. from Monday last. Barley of all kinds in good demand and fully as dear as on Friday; supply small. Oats 1s. to 2s. cheaper than on Friday, and supply moderate. Norfolk flour can be bought at less money, but at present cannot say at what decline.

Usborne's Report—Supplies of wheat and oats good, other things small.

Wheat—English offered at 5s. per quarter cheaper, but no excessive pressure to sell. Floating cargoes ran off coast. Flour 3s. to 4s. per sack lower; very slow trade. Indian corn lower in value; prices 2s. down. Barley 2s. dearer for export qualities; 1s. dearer for Danish. Rye weaker. Malt steady. Peas not so strong. Beans very firm and scarce. Oats 1s. to 1s. 6d. cheaper.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET, MAY 9.—Supplies of beasts, sheep, and lambs to-day were reasonably small. Of calves and pigs rather limited. The trade generally ruled heavy, and in most instances prices were--mutton, 3s. 6d. to 5s.; lambs, 5s. 2d. to 6s. 4d.; veal, 3s. 3d. to 5s. 6d.; pork, 3s. to 4s. 2d. per 8lbs. Supply--Beasts, 3,610; foreign ditto, 88; sheep and lambs, 23,300; foreign, 1,830; calves, 107; foreign, 65; pigs, 250.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, MAY 9.—Sugar and coffee quiet. The quantity advertised for sale this week is large, and calculated to depress the market. Tea without change. Rice—A large business on Saturday, and the late decline recovered to-day; the market is firmer. Saltpetre—Market firmer, and business done at steady rates.

LONDON TALLOW MARKET, MAY 9.—Market good; delivery last week, 1,648; stock, 9,911; spot and June alone, 56s.; July and August, 56s. 3d.; October and December, 56s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MAY 9.—The supply of beef this day is rather less than last Monday. Demand very low, and prices lower. Sheep in larger supply, dull demand, and much lower prices. Good lambs sold fairly from 30s. to 35s. each. Beef, 5½d. to 7d.; mutton, 6½d. to 7d. 1,892 cattle, and 7,837 sheep at market.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, MAY 9.—Sugar market quiet, but little to purchase. Rice rather firmer; at the public sales broken Bengal sold at 9s. to 9s. 6d. Saltpetre in good demand. Tea quiet. Seeds dull.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, MAY 9.—Cotton--Better demand. Sales to-day probably about 10,000 bales. The market barely supplied, and prices ⅛ to ¼ above Friday. Imports 16,330 bales; previously, 1,891 bales.

CORK CORN MARKET, MAY 2.—White wheat, 00s. 0d.; red ditto, 26s. to 00s.; barley, 14s. 8d. to 15s. 4d.; oats, 14s. to 16s.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, MAY 9.--Firsts, 116s.; seconds, 116s.; thirds, 108s.; fourths, 86s.; fifths, 64s.; Over 1,000 firkins at market.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR EVENING EDITION OF SATURDAY:

"IRISH TIMES" OFFICE,
Saturday Evening.

(By MAGNETIC TELEGARPH).

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

TURIN, MAY 6, EVENING.—A company of troops has been despatched to capture the war material which the enemy had transported to the western side of the Sesia, for the purpose of being conveyed to Cambio Ferranona. The body of the enemy's army, which yesterday occupied Ticino and Podietto, has withdrawn to Vercelli.

The official *Piedmontese Gazette* publishes an announcement laying an embargo on Austrian vessels in Sardinian ports, but neutral property on board is to be respected.

PARIS, SATURDAY, MAY 7.—The *Moniteur* of this morning contains a decree appointing Marshal Vaillant and Count Walewski members of the Privy Council. Another decree makes the following fresh appointments:—M. de Royer, hitherto Minister of Justice to be senator and first Vice President of the Senate. M. de Langle, hitherto Minister of the Interior, to be Minister of Justice; General Randon, to be Minister of War; the Duke of Padoue, to be Minister of Interior; Marshal Vaillant, hitherto Minister of War, to be Major-General of the Army of Italy. The *Moniteur* of to-day states that Lord Cowley has gone to London on family matters, but will return to Paris on Saturday or Monday.

RETREAT OF THE AUSTRIANS.

Nothing important from Italy. The Austrians appear to be retreating, but nothing is certainly known of the object of their manœuvres.

OFFICIAL AUSTRIAN BULLETIN—FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

VIENNA FRIDAY.—General Gyulai reports as follows:—

"Yesterday (Wednesday) we have made demonstrations near Cambio and Frassinetti. On our side we had twenty wounded near Cornale. We have thrown a bridge over the Po, have crossed the river, and fortified the head of the bridge.

"Yesterday, in the night, a deplorable accident occurred on the railroad, near Verona. A train filled with troops came into collision with ammunition waggons, some of which exploded. Twenty-three men killed and 134 wounded belonging to the 17th Regiment. No officers have been injured.

AUSTRIA.

It is stated in a Vienna letter that in six weeks prior to April 10th no fewer than ninety vessels left Genoa for the Baltic Sea to fetch corn. The Vienna correspondence of the *Times* says that Austria will have 700,000 men under arms by the end of the month. The enrolment of volunteers at Vienna is carried on with enthusiasm.

At Trieste great alarm had been produced by a report of French ship of war being in sight, and many persons sent off their valuables. Prince Windischgratz has left Vienna on a special mission to St. Petersburgh. At Vienna, on Wednesday, it was thought that the insurrectionary movements in the Italian Duchies had caused a change in the Austrian plan of operations and at Turin an opinion prevailed that the Austrian advance into Piedmont was merely to cover the withdrawal of artillery and military stores from Pavia, and that on this object being attained, they would fall back on their great fortresses.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

A note in the *Moniteur* ot this day denies tht correctness of the statement that France intends to place an army on the Rhine. The garrisons in the frontier towns have not been increased by a single regiment. If the Emperor has given to an illustrious Marshal the title of commander of the army of observotion it was to indicate that in case the frontiers should be threatened all the garrisons were to form one army under the command of the Duke of Malakoff.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 30.—The Porte has called out 50,000 redifs. Omar Pasha has already quitted Bagdad, *en route* for Constantinople.

ATHENS, APRIL 20TH.—The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia arrived here on the 26th ult.

THE PAPAL STATES.

The *Times* has received the following telegram from its correspondent at Rome:—

"ROME, MAY 5.—Rome is most tranquil. The French troops are not to leave.

"Six thousand Austrians have arrived at Ancona since April 30, with provisions for six months."

RUSSIAN FLEET FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN.

A Russian squadron is expected at Cherbourg on its way to the Mediterranean.

INDIA.

The news by the Bombay mail has been, for the most part, anticipated. The hot season had commenced. Her Majesty's 56th was to leave for England about the middle of April.

The commercial advices are favourable. Most kinds of cotton piece yarns had advanced. Yarns were also higher. Metals more inquired after. In the export market cotton had advanced, and the demand active and general. Oil seeds in moderate demand. Freights unaltered.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT

Last night, about three miles west of the new Royal Albert Bridge, on the Cornwall Railway, an engine and two carriages were precipitated from a height of forty-five feet into about ten feet depth of water. The driver, fireman, and guard were killed. It is not known whether any passengers were in the carriages.

CALLING OUT OF THE MILITIA—INCREASE OF THE ARMY.

It is confidently reported in military circles that the ministers intend calling out the whole of the Militia and adding fifty new battalions to the line.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Lord Cowley, English Ambassador at the Court of France, arrived in London yesterday morning from Paris, and shortly after had a protracted interview with Lord Malmesbury.

The *Times* announces that Mr. H. St. John Mildmay, formerly an officer in the Austrian service, will accompany the head-quarters of the Austrian army as English Commissioner during the war in Italy.

Colonel Cameron will accompany the Sardinian army in a similar capacity.

The *Times* comes to the conclusion that so far as Austria has shown herself, her generals have not come up to what Europe expected from their haughty bearing.

The *Daily News* exposes a very striking case of interference with electoral freedom on the estates of Lord Brownlow, who is a minor.

The *Herald* says the question of war risks at Lloyd's has lost its attraction, and there is now less disposition to complete arrangements at late rates.

The *Morning Post* says it is almost certain M. de Persigny will be appointed French Ambassador in London.

THE ELECTIONS.

Northamptonshire, North—Close of poll.—Lord Burghley (C.), 1,843; Mr. Hunt (C.), 1,826; Mr. F. Vernon (L.), 1,339.

There are only about seventy members required to complete the House of Commons.

The *Times* estimates the ministerial gain at fifteen, but the *Herald* at twenty-five.

The *Post* says the total number of Liberals at present is 319; Conservatives, 261, giving a majority of 58 to the Opposition.

The *Star* remarks that on the whole the Tories have certainly gained by the general elections, but this circumstance is likely to increase the zeal of the Liberal party for a new Reform Bill.

County Armagh—Close of poll—Vernon returned.

New Ross—Close of poll—Tottenham, 86; M'Kenna, 77.

MAIL NEWS.--The Bombay mails arrived at Dover at 5.30 this morning.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(From the Daily News City Article.)

The funds to-day have advanced ¼ per cent., and closed with more firmness than has been shwon for some days past. The settlement has been completed with the declaration of only one failure, and that of trivial amount. The Stock Exchange may now be said to have fairly emerged from the panic, although the effect upon quotations will not yet pass away. In the discount department of the Bank of England to-day the business was of an ordinary character, the late pressure having subsided. In Lombard-street an active demand was experienced; the best bills having a month to run are taken at 3¼ per cent., two months' bills at 5 five per cent., and for three months' 5½ per cent. The gold taken from the Bank to-day was £20,000. £61,000 by the Austral, from Geelong, was also purchased for the Continent. The fall in the Continental Exchanges has been checked. The rate for bills on Holland, Belgium, and Hamburgh were, on the whole, slightly more favourable for this country. The quotations, on paper, on Austria and Genoa were merely nominal. The payments on the Indian loan were promptly met. The exact amount of the instalments due to-day was £911,981, of which £887,981 has been actually paid, so that the sum in respect of which default is made is only £24,000. The loan has been taken by 307 subscribers, of whom only twenty-five have proved defaulters.

(From the Times City Article.)

The Consol Market has been comparatively steady to-day, and although speculative securities of all kinds remain without recovery, there has been a better tone in every department of business. Investments continue to be made by the public, and at one moment 93¾ was paid for stock at delivery. The Money Market was without excitement to-day, and the demand at the Bank only moderate.

In the Colonial produce markets during the week the late excitement has greatly diminished, but several articles likely to be affected by the Continental war have occasionally brought higher rates. To-day the demand was less animated, and there was a dispositon to realise at the advances obtained.

FUNDS, MARKETS, &c.

LONDON FUNDS AND MONEY MARKET.--MAY 7.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols for Money		90⅝
Ditto for Account		90⅝
New Threes		89⅝
2.15 P.M., PRICES.		
Consols for Money	...	90½ 91
Ditto for Account	...	90½ 91
New Threes	...	89½ 90
CLOSING PRICES.		
Consols for Money	...	90⅝ 91
Ditto for Account	...	90½ 91
New Threes	...	89½ 90

FALL IN THE CORN MARKETS.

The City Article of the *Times* reports a tendency to reaction in the corn market yesterday, and states that sales could not have been pressed except at a decline.

The *Daily News* City Article says the wheat market was heavy, and to effect sales a reduction of 3s. to 4s. per qr. from last Monday's rates would have been necessary.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, MARKET.--Sugar--A cargo of good brown has been sold for Hamburg at 23s. 7½d.; coffee flat; tea quiet, common congou difficult of sale, within 3d. of late highest point; saltpetre very firm, 5 per cent., 46s. 6d. to 47s.; floating cargoes 16s. 6d. to 17s. Tallow--There is barely anything doing. Market to-day 56s., is paid on the spot, and is offered for last three months.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, MAY 7.--Market very firm and sales probably about 4,000 bales, imports 1,891 bales.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, MAY 7.—Firsts, 116s.; seconds, 116s.; thirds, 105s.; Fourths, 84s.: fifths, 64s.; sixths, 00s. Over 900 firkins at market.

SHIPPING NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, MAY 7.---Wind. S.W., fresh. Arrived, Mary, Mauritius; Lanark, do.; trade wind, Callao; Jacobus, Monte Video; Tante, Port au Prince; Daniel Jeffries, Honduras; Perfecta, Matanzas; Elizabeth, Cardenas; Glanmire, Barbadoes; Woodman, Bahia; Honduras, Moulmain; William Wright goes to Bristol; W. H. Chandler, Bermuda. Off---Prima Donna, Mauritius, went to Liverpool.

BARON HUMBOLDT.

The world-famed and venerable Alexandsr Von Humboldt died yesterday (Friday) at three o'clock, p.m. at Berlin.

MILITARY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, MAY 6.

1st Regiment of Dragoons--Lieutenant Robert Clarke, to be Captain, by purchase, vice FitzGerald, who retires.

5th Light Dragoons--Cornet Richard J. Wyrley Birch to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Vallance, promoted.

10th Light Dragoons--Lieutenant Lord Ralph Drury Kerr to be Adjutant, vice Fife, promoted.

Military Train--Lieutenant John Biggs to be Adjutant, vice Joseph Harris, promoted to an Unattached Company, without purchase.

Coldstream Guards--Ensign and Lieutenant Alexander William Adair to be Lieutenant and Captain, by purchase, vice St. Vincent B. H. Whitshed, who retires. Denzill Hugh Baring, Gent., to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Adair.

9th Regiment of Foot--Ensign John Court Ferguson Grier, from the 2nd Royal Lanark Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Epps, who resigns.

17th--Lieutenant Joseph Oates Travers to be Captain, by purchase, vice the Hon. S. R. H. Ward, appointed Adjutant of a Depot Battalion; Ensigh Thomas Braddell to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice J. O. Travers.

21st—Ensign Frederick George Jackson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hollway, promoted.

37th--Lieutenant Edward Robert Rigsby Barnes to be Captain, by purchase, vice Jackson, who retires; Ensign Albert Jones to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Barnes.

47th—Captain Robert Ficklin, from half-pay Unattached to be Captain, repaying the difference, vice Finnerty, who exchanges; Lieut. Brownlow North Garnier to be Captain, by purchase, vice Ficklin, who retires.

49th—Captain George Robert James Marshall, from half-pay 57th Foot, to be Captain, vice Edward La Marchant, who exchanges; Lieutenant Charles John G. Roberts to be Captain, by purchase, vice Marshall, who retires; Ensign George Donovan to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Roberts.

55th--Ensign Francis Barnston, from the 51st Foot, to be Ensign, vice Frobisher, promoted.

74th—Lieutenant Charles Wylde Sherlock to be Captain, by purchase, vice Ross-King, promoted to an Unattached Majority, by purchase.

75th--Ensign Anthony Rowband, from the 61st Foot, to be Ensign, vice Gledstanes, promoted.

86th--Sergeant Major Samuel Harrison to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Cosens, promoted.

95th--Lieutenant John North Crealock to be Captain, by purchase, vice Alcock, who retires.

96th—Lieutenant Walter Barnes Pugh to be Adjutant, vice John Hamilton Thompson, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

Rifle-Brigade—Ensign Thomas Raworth Parr, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Henry David Baillie, deceased.

SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY (at Hythe).

Lieutenant John McKay, from the 41st, to be Captain without purchase.

UNATTACHED.

Captain William Ross King, from the 74th, to be Major, by purchase.

Captain William George Drummond Stewart, from the 93rd, to be Major, by purchase.

BREVET.

Major-General Sir William Fenwick Williams, Bart., and K.C.B., to have the local rank of Lieutenant-General in North America.

Captain Robert Ficklin, 47th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

Brevet Major Robert Ficklin, 47th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.

Lieutenant Charles Johnson Nicholson, of the 54th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry (doing duty at the East India Depot at Warley, vice Gordon resigned), to have the rank of Lieutenant in the Army while so employed.

MEMORANDUM.

Brevet Colonel Charles Robert Raitt and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Donald Stewart, upon half-pay as Majors Unattached, have been permitted to retire from the Service by the sale of their Commissions, for the purpose of becoming Settlers in Canada.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, MAY 6.

MEMORANDUM.--Lieutenant William Griffin Stack, having obtained a First Class Certificate at the School of Musketry at Hythe, has been appointed by the General Commanding-in-Chief, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, to act as Instructor of Musketry to the 5th Middlesex Regiment of Militia.

COMMISSIONS BY LORD LIEUTENANTS.

County of Middlesex—Joseph Arden, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant; William Bird, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant; Hans Busk, junior, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant; Samuel Fisher, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant; William Henry Griffiths, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant; Richard Hall, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant; Charles Henry Mills, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant; James Montgomery, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant; Henry Paull, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant.

County of Lincoln—Guildford James Hillier Onslow, Esq., M.P., to be Deputy Lieutenant.

Royal South Lieutenant Militia—Charles Edmond Hassell Alps, Gent., to be Ensign.

County of Norfolk—The Hon. George Watson Miles to be Deputy Lieutenant; Richard Henry Weyland, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant.

Norfolk Militia Artillery—Second Lieutenant the Hon. Harbord Harbord to be First Lieutenant, vice Thiersns, resigned; Henry Harington Molyneux Seel, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Harbord, promoted.

West Somerset Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry—Brinsley De Courcy Nixon, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Sewell, resigned.

Bedfordshire Regiment of Militia--Edwin Robert Ives, Gent., to be Ensign.

Queen's Own Regiment of Dorsetshire Yeomanry Cavalry—William Montagu Calcraft, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Fetherstonhaugh, promoted; Richard George Glyn, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Hussey, resigned.

First Regiment of King's Own Staffordshire Militia—Ensign Thomas John Gatehouse to be Lieutenant, vice Mott, promoted; Lieutenant Walter Richard Hickman to be Captain, vice Mott, resigned; Ensign Walter Ormerod Beales to be Lieutenant, vice Hickman, promoted.

1st Regiment of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Militia—Evan Francis Anderton, Esq., to be Captain, vice James Robert James Gregg, resigned.

Royal Carnarvonshire Militia—Resignation—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Captain Pennant Athelwold Iremonger, as Adjutant of the Royal Carnarvonshire Militia. Such resignation to take effect from the 1st April, 1859.

Surrey—Resignation—2nd Regiment of the Royal Surrey Militia—The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of Captain Joseph Dingwell.

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Friday, May 6.

It can hardly be said that any change has taken place in the position or affairs, either abroad or at home, since I wrote last; the chief piece of intelligence worth noticing—and very gratifying, if it can be relied on—being the capture of Tantia Topee, a personage, the pursuit of whom, of late, began to resemble very much a "wild-goose chase." It is to be hoped that the news is true, and that our poor fellows in India, now that they are in the hot season again, have this troublesome duty off their hands.

The elections have, within the last couple of days, proved favourable to Government in some cases, in which I, in common with many others, calculated on a different result, and it is therefore likely, that Lord Derby will have a few more votes in his favour than I led you to count on. Some of the results already achieved there puzzle us a little. That Sir Denham Norreys, for instance, who has successfully maintained his ground against all comers, for so long a time, should have his seat taken from him by Mr. Longfield is rather strange. But, in truth, men are bewildered by the professions of candidates, and if there can be no better proof than some of the papers here set down, Mr. Longfield as the Liberal one at Mallow. The defeat of Mr. Kirk, at Newry, I cannot understand, as he was an excellent, useful representative, and considered to be quite to the fancy of the constituency there. In Cork city, too, it is extraordinary—notwithstanding the votes of the poor freemen class—to see Mr. Fagan with only twelve majority over Col. Wood! When such things occur they baffle all political calculation, but, happily, the general soundness of the constituencies in Great Britain is such that a few such capricious freaks will not much affect the state of parties in Parliament.

There remain but a hundred members to be returned, and, at the present moment, the total number of Government supporters elected is 248: so that to obtain what could be designated as a "working majority" in the new House of Commons Lord Derby should be able to win every election remaining to be decided. The most sanguine of his friends now estimate that his followers, at the close of the contests, will be 310—perhaps 315, and with this band of faithful retainers they confidently assert that he will hold his ground, and govern the country, despite any opposition. True, so far from having a working majority, his lordship, on this estimate, would be in a "numerical minority" of 30 to 35. But then, his friends allege that the disunion of the Liberals still continues, and that many of those returned as such can be coaxed into that convenient state of mind which objects to factious opposition. I think, however, that midsummer's day will have dissipated their fancies.

The very flat denial given to the alleged treaties between France and Russia has calmed the public mind considerably, but that sensitive barometer, the stock market, does not show indications of returning confidence. In truth, the "understanding' admitted to have been come to by the Emperor and the Czar is regarded by all thinking men as an ugly affair, and one which can bode nothing good to Europe or to this country. Despite the declarations of Ministerial folk, that they have no apprehensions of either of the great potentates, it is satisfactory to find that every effort is being made, at the dockyards and arsenals, to put all in order. If anything shall force us into war, we shall not be found unprepared, so far as the *materiel* is concerned, or the men who constitute the great bulk of our forces on sea or land. It would, however, be gratifying to feel more confidence than the country now possesses in those who might be called upon to lead its army or its navy into action. If we have embryo Nelsons or Wellingtons—as I trust an emergency would show we have—we have certainly yet to learn that such is the case.

The fearful disaster of the Pomona shipwreck, you will observe, has called forth a leader in this day's *Times*, in which a suggestion is made that the friends of emigrants—of which so large a number are Irish—ought to press on Government, the making it imperative on ships having them on board to "break off all communication with shore, and anchor in the offing for 24 hours before sailing." Where the Channel dangers have to be encountered this would prove a most salutary regulation, though when the ship sailed from a port where she could at once get clear of coast dangers, the precaution would not be needed.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN ELECTION—THIS DAY.

RETURN OF MESSRS. HAMILTON AND TAYLOR.

The nomination for the County Dublin took place this morning at the County Court-house, Kilmainham. The attendance was very limited, and little interest seemed to be manifested in the proceedings, which commenced at half-past ten o'clock.

The High Sheriff, Sir Jocelyn Coghill, presided.

The writ for holding the election having being read, Phineas Riall, Esq., J.P., proposed, and Thomas Thompson, Esq., J.P., seconded the nomination of James Hans Hamilton, Esq., as a fit and proper person to serve for the county of Dublin in Parliament.

Colonel La Touche proposed Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor as a fit and proper person to serve for the county of Dublin in Parliament.

Mr. Charles Cobb, junior, seconded the nomination.

No other candidate having been proposed, the High Sheriff declared these gentlemen duly elected.

Mr. Hans Hamilton briefly addressed the electors. He referred to the cause of the dissolution of Parliament, and expressed it as his opinion that the resolution of Lord John Russell was a factious one, which had served materially to precipitate the war in which Europe was likely to be involved.

Colonel Taylor remarked that the best security for the country was in a Conservative Government, and he believed that if either of the chiefs of the Opposition in the House of Commons had been at the helm of affairs in the beginning of 1859, the war would have gone on much sooner than it did, and Europe would now be in the thick of the fight.

A vote of thanks having been passed to the High Sheriff, the proceedings terminated.

DUBLIN STOCK EXCHANGE—THIS DAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Consumers' Gas Company ...	...	...	...	7¼
RAILWAYS.				
Great Southern and Western ...	...	...		101
Irish South-Eastern	...	...	...	6⅝ 7
Midland Great Western and Royal Canal				49½
PREFERENCE SHARES.				
Dublin and Wicklow, 6 per cent. perpetual			...	11 11¼
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual				95½
Waterford and Kilkenny, 6 per cent. redeemable			...	2½

FIRE.—About four o'clock on Saturday a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Quinn, tobacconist, in Upper Abbey-street, and immediately after some engines were on the spot, and great exertions made to extinguish the fire, but the house is completely destroyed.

Foreign Intelligence.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

(From the Daily News.)

TURIN, MAY 4.—The Austrians have passed the Po at Cambio, and direct themselves towards Tortona. But there they encounter the French troops, which gather thick in the valley of the Scrivia. Some persons allege that this is but a feigned movement, and the main effort of the Austrians will take place towards Casale, by an attempt to cross the Po at Frassinetto or at Ponte Stura. But this latter place is guarded at present by Garibaldi's force, which has quitted La Grua. The Piedmontese are certainly not in fear of being attacked upon the Dora, since the district of Vercelli has been evacuated by the enemy's troops, and the Sesia has been crossed and recrossed several times, but always by small bodies of men. It therefore appears probable that only between the Po and the banks of the Tanaro and Scrivia can any great military operations be expected. Almost the whole of the country occupied by the Austrians is full of water and mud, caused both by the artificial inundations and by the continual rains. The superior officers employ every possible artifice to conceal from their soldiers the arrival of the French; and in order that the sight of the red trousers may not undeceive them, they spread a rumour that Garibaldi's volunteers are clothed in that fashion. It does, however, seem almost incredible that Austria should have entrusted the command of her army in Italy to the hands of Gyulai, who has little or no reputation as a leader, and finds no favour with the soldiers. Hitherto, indeed, every movement that Austria has made betrays vacillation and want of foresight; she only succeeds in imposing merciless exactions on the population of the country.

With regard to the affairs of Parma and Modena, I can give you some particulars which perhaps are not yet known to you. The entrance of the Austrians into Reggio, only fifteen miles distant from Parma, has caused no small perturbation to the people's minds in the latter city, and produced some symptoms of dissatisfaction amongst a portion of the troops. The Duke of Modena, on the other hand, thinks to recover by force his two towns of Massa and Carrara. The people there are arming themselves as best they can. Amongst them is Colonel Ribotti, a native of Nice, who is collecting volunteers, with a company or two of Tuscan soldiers, and has obtained from Spezzia two pieces of artillery. This Colonel Ribotti may be called a knight-errant of the Italian cause. For more than thirty years past, he has laboured and sweated in its behalf, casting himself headlong into every danger. Exiled formerly from Piedmont, he fought with extreme bravery in Spain and in Portugal against the Carlists and the Miguelists. In 1844 he made his appearance at Bologna, to aid in the insurrection of the Roman States, where at Imola, by a mere accident, he missed taking six cardinals prisoners at once who happened to be assembled. In 1848 he attempted to rescue Neapolitan liberty by landing in Calabria from Sicily. Having been captured and thrown into a dungeon, he remained there till 1854, when he returned to his own country, and had a narrow escape of being found mixed up in the unfortunate expedition of Pisacane. He is now entirely devoted to the service of Victor Emmanuel, and does not depart from the orders which are sent him by the Piedmontese Government.

THE FRENCH IN ITALY.

(From the Special Correspondent of the Daily News.)

SUSA, MAY 3.—Greatly against my inclination, and in spite of my best efforts to avoid it, here I am, owing to a variety of circumstances, in the thick of the march of the French army across the Alps. I left Turin on Sunday night, and their special trains detained the mail train by which I was travelling. I reached Susa long after midnight, and, from want of accommodation in the inns, had nothing better to do than to go and inspect the French regiments encamped under their low tents, in a field close to the station. Up to yesterday morning 23,000 men had gone through Susa. 10,000 arrived yesterday before evening; and we are now crowded with as many more fresh arrivals. The army of the Alps must come either by the Mont Cenis or Mont Genèvre, and both those great roads meet here within the walls of this town, but those who come by the Mont Genèvre, may at the foot of that pass, at Cesanne, strike across the Col de Sestrière, another military road, which takes them to Pinerolo, and hence by rail to Turin. Many of of the French have been forwarded by that road; and no doubt the troops travelling by land are only a small fraction of the 200,000 combatants whom the Emperor Napoleon III. is to bring into Italy.

Ever since the times of Pepin and Charlemagne Susa has been an epic spot for French invasions. From the steeples of their churches, or from any of the adjoining heights, the people here could see yesterday the long lines of red-trousered battalions as they simultaneously filed down both the winding roads from the beetling cliffs, converging precipitously on their town. To an indifferent spectator the sight of these troops is cheering in the extreme. I perceived no symptom of weariness or distress. Footsore a few of them seemed as they rose from their bivouac, and most of them have contracted a stoop from that villanous weight of 25 kilos. (50 English pounds avoirdupois), which they on an average carry on their shoulders; but sickly or dispirited I saw no one, and the idea of a campaign seems to put them into the best of spirits. It was a cold, lustrous, windy night on Sunday, and we had very heavy Alpine showers all day yesterday, and again all night and this morning. These men have most of them no better shelter than the canvas they carry on their shoulders, yet you would say cold does not pinch nor water soak them. They walk in the rain for a luxury, and they mind dirt itself as little as ony other hardship. Were the trial of strength between France and Austria, to which we are all looking forward, to be a serious one, the latter power would soon perceive how little the most precise theory will avail against the constant practice to which the French troops are kept by their open warfare in Algeria. These men walk into the railway carriages, trucks, or vans, or into the holds of steamers or transport ships, with knapsack and musket, and with as much ease and readiness as if they went into their own rooms in barracks. Not a little confusion has arisen in the Piedmontese railways, in consequence of so many men, beasts, and things, all in so short a time crowding to one spot; but for any disorder of this kind, the railway companies are alone to blame, or rather the unfitness of the railways themselves, most them with but one line of rails, and the materiel adapted to the petty traffic of small provincial communities; but as for the soldiers, their horses, their heavy luggage—everything moves on with a briskness, and at the same time with a precision which makes the whole appear, as if it were, only one body with an infinitude of limbs.

I was at Turin on Sunday evening, and an attack of the Austrians was universally anticipated. I was there again last evening, and every one seemed to think no serious encounter likely to take place on this side of the Ticino, unless the French and Piedmontese so studied their movements as to cut down the enemy in their retreat. The party who had invaded Novara were no more than 400 foot and 50 horse. They laid a tax on the town for 100,000 rations in money, and proceeded towards Vercelli, but had not crossed the Sesia at the time the last bulletin was issued. The troops from Pavia and Piacenza have not moved one inch beyond the positions occupied at their first onset. Six days at least of their most valuable time have been lost in unaccountable inaction; six days, during which the French troops joining the Sardinians must be reckoned at nothing short of 10,000 per diem. Were it even true—for it has been contradicted—that the Austrians crossed the frontier with 120,000 men, they would at the present moment be inferior even in numbers at all points. I beg to refer you to all my previous letters, where it is made clear that the Austrians could not effect any serious attack upon Piedmont, and probably never contemplated it, and you will see now that events bear me out in my assertions. The Piedmontese and French are preparing to take the offensive, and Napoleon seems determined to strike such a heavy blow as may speedily bring the contest to an issue.

Hostile as I have always been to Louis Napoleon, I am now compelled to avow that he has shown consummate skill in the management of his diplomatic transactions, and is likely to exhibit equal genius in the conduct of his military operations. That his head, however different the mould, is not inferior to that of his uncle, is no matter of doubt. I only wish I could flatter myself he had a better heart, and that he really means to do for Italy what his uncle at the best is only said to have intended. A terrible moment is the present for this unfortunate country, and one cannot, without great apprehension, see the extent of succour Piedmont has obtained on her first utterance of a single cry of distress. I would rather the French did not do *all* the work of the Italians, even if they did it wholly *for* the Italians. Unquestionably the sight of so many thousand trained soldiers must strike dismay into the heart of the hundreds of volunteers who were flocking to the aid of Sardinia, and who will fear that their offers will be received with a *non tali auxilio* shrug of the shoulders. In spite of all mistrust and misgiving, however, it behoves the Italians to be all up and doing. They must not allow themselves to be lulled or even snubbed into inaction. Yesterday's news in Turin was of the most cheerful description on that point. The first acts of the Tuscan provisional government would do honour to the best set of veteran politicians. Their choice of persons, their measures for the preservation of order, for the reconciliation of parties, for the awakening of the noblest patriotic feelings, and above all things their dispositions for increasing their military establishment, and putting it into instant operation, may well challenge the admiration even of those who were loudest in their denunciation of the Italians as unfit for self-government.

In the midst of all these striking, and on the whole consoling facts, I cannot help reverting to one important phenomenon, which I cannot explain, except by putting the most ominous construction upon it. The Austrians occupy Ancona with more than 8,000 men, and send therefrom a strong detachment all along the Marches, and even across the Apennines as far as Fuligno, that is, somewhat within 100 miles from the French garrison at Rome. If you consider that Ancona is at least 100 miles from the nearest Austrian stronghold or garrison in Romagna, and that Austria has no naval forces whatever to oppose to Sardinia and France, you will allow that nothing short of madness could inspire Austria to the hope of holding her ground in that isolated point at Ancona, not only against the French and Sardinians, but even against the rising Italian population—unless she relies on English support.

Now, can that be the case? Can the English Government, in the teeth of public opinion, both in their own country and all over Europe, and under the colour of a false neutrality, prepare to go to war against Piedmont and France, merely for the sake of upholding the Austrian domination in Italy? Backed by the English fleet, and occasionally by a few thousand good English troops, of course Austria would be able to prolong the struggle for months, and perhaps years, especially if seconded by Germany, and subsidised by British gold. Had the great stroke of Mr. Scarlett, of taking the Grand Duke of Tuscany to Elba under English escort, not so signally failed, the intrigues of the Court of Palermo, Queen Caroline, and Lady Hamilton, might have been reproduced on a narrower scale. But did England gain anything by her Sicilian intrigues, or is she now a winner by the struggle which she enabled Germany to carry on against the First Napoleon? To say nothing about justice, civilisation, and humanity, the policy of the English Government, if my worst surmises are correct, is only a bad copy of a very indifferent model. Unquestionably France has now wholly, or nearly, Italy under her absolute control. She can conquer this country for her own benefit, or she can allow and secure it the free enjoyment of

THE PROPOSED REFORM.

(From the Saturday Review.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer must be as much astonished as the Cabinet itself at the result of the contests in the small boroughs. The threat-and Buckinghamshire have refused the greatest bribe which can be offered to man or borough—the offer to continue an otherwise doomed existence. If they had returned *Ministerialists*, they might perhaps have seen the end of *the century*; yet they have in almost *in every case* declined to turn out their Liberal members, and the consequence is that in a couple of years they will be found where the Tory candidate for Birmingham wished they were already—"at the bottom of the sea." The circumstances of the struggle in these constituencies were almost as curious as the event. In most of them, the last election which will ever disturb them resolves itself into an attempt to escape from the influence of some great local interest, or some powerful neighbouring proprietor. It might be that they must die, but they were determined not to die rotten. Certainly it is a patriotic course, and one which will put their enemies to some little difficulty in arguments, but it will not save them. They have proved that they are neither purchaseable nor servile; but what is that to Lord John Russell, whose moderation was not meant to last beyond the General Election, or to Mr. Bright, who never affected to be moderate at all? It is probable that among the authors of the measure which will provide for their destruction will be one or two of the very gentlemen whom they are sending to Parliament. Sir George Grey and Mr. Labouchere, for example, can hardly fail to have seats in the Cabinet which is destined to mutilate Taunton and extinguish Morpeth. And there is a still more remarkable instance than these. Mr. Lowe, driven from Kidderminster by an anarchical mob, finds an asylum in Calne, the very Benjamin of small boroughs. It illustrates curiously the strange relation between the personal experience and the public conduct of politicians that Mr. Lowe will, as a matter of course, do his best to disfranchise Calne, and to give votes to the non-electors of Kidderminster.

It is not necessary to appeal against the judgment of Mr. Bright on the small boroughs, founded as it is on a simple enumeration of noses. But there is another test suggested by a contemporary, which does not openly militate against the fundamental principles that whatever works well in the Constitution is worth retaining. The *Times* proposes that we should compare the talents of the gentlemen returned respectively by the large and small constituencies, and condemn the latter if their representatives, as a whole, do not stand in the first rank of the House of Commons. Even, however, if we fall in with the assumption that the sole standard of Parliamentary ability is aptitude for the Treasury bench, the proposed criterion may be rejected as fallacious. Nobody denies that large towns frequently prefer to be represented by orators and statesmen. It is only the mere electoral district, of the Tower Hamlets and Lambeth stamp, which deliberately chooses to disgrace itself. A large constituency with something of a history, some corporate spirit, and some pride in itself, usually likes to have a first-class politician for its member, if he does not too widely dissent from the views prevalent among the electors. The city of London elects Lord John Russell, and would probably (if the chances were to be estimated by the consternation of the Liberal Committee) have returned Lord Stanley, had he not declined the contest. Similarly, Sir Charles Wood finds a seat at Halifax, Mr. Cardwell in the city of Oxford, and Sir Richard Bethell at Wolverhampton. For the sake of having an ornamental representative, a large borough will frequently excuse him a pledge or two—as the Ballot, for instance, or the immediate abolition of Church rates. But then, in order that a politician may be thus honoured, it is absolutely essential that he have made a reputation before he presents himself. A perfectly untried man, though he spake with the tongue of angel, would have about as much chance of success in a large town as Mr. Gladstone would have in Finsbury. The great boroughs no doubt attract the cream from the small ones; but if there is none to be had, they have always a substitute for it in some local magnate—a heavy man with a large banker's account and a difficulty in aspirating his h's. New candidates for political eminence, with a class of most significant exceptions which will be mentioned presently, always begin in a small borough—generally, indeed, one which has a slight tendency to be rotten. A glance at *Dod's Companion* will show this. The Cabinet Ministers on either side are so excessively old that they almost all made their way into public life before the Reform Bill, and, nearly without exception, through boroughs which the Reform Bill subsequently extinguished. Such of our leading politicians as have only attained middle-life entered Parliament by favour of small constituencies. Mr. Gladstone came in through Newark, Lord Macaulay through Calne, Mr. Walpole through Midhurst, and Mr. Lowe through Kidderminster. Of still younger men, Lord Stanley (though that may be deliberate preference) sits for Lynn, Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald for Horsham, and Mr. Gathorine Hardy for Leominster. Mr. Bright first sat for Durham, a constituency bearing no sort of proportion to his theories; and, indeed, had it not been for the exceptional opportunities afforded by the Anti-corn-law agitation, Mr. Cobden and he might still be fighting vain battles in the manufacturing towns against cotton-spinners with similar principles, but with bigger mills, more hands, and a larger return to the Income-Tax Commissioners.

There is an ominous set of exceptions to the difficulty in entering Parliament which the first Reform Bill created, and which the second threatens to intensify. Three classes of persons will always enjoy comparative facilities in winning upon the favour of electoral bodies. The noisy demagogue and the ambitious lawyer will make their way into the House through the towns; and the eldest sons of great territorial proprietors through the counties. Of these, the first will always be too feeble, and the second in general too busy, to head the undistinguished mass of manufacturers and country gentlemen. It is to the eldest sons of peers and baronets that Parliament will look for its leaders. Well may the houses of Russell and Cavendish support an enlargement of the representation and the disfranchisement of small constituencies. They may lose a small borough here and there, but they will be recompensed a hundred-fold by a measure which promises to establish the great families in a closer monopoly of office than they have enjoyed since the Revolution. A malcontent Radical will doubtless disturb them from time to time, but men of Mr. Bright's calibre and principles do not appear above once in two centuries, and as for the rest, they may be silenced in a moment by Secretaryships to the Admiralty, or Vice-presidencies of the Board of Trade. The true rivals of the peerage and the squirearchy will be excluded from competition by the stoppage of the avenues through which they once climbed into the arena. A Pittand a Canning will become impossible. If a Peel or a Stanley emerge, it will be through the accident which makes him the successor of a great provincial millionaire, or the inheritor of vast landed estates. The Reform Act of 1832 has long since made the scarcity of young statesmen a conspicuous feature of the times. The measure of 1859 will definitively consign the Government of the country to genius which has been born in the purple. We trust that considerations like these will be pressed on the House of Commons before any extensive disfranchisement of small boroughs is effected. It would be absurd to pretend that the Tewkesburys, Calnes, and Midhursts are uniformly harbours of refuge for unpopular statesmen, or nurseries for rising talent. But, though they perform their functions imperfectly, they are the only constituencies which recognise that they have such functions to perform.

NEW GOLD FIELDS OF THE FAR WEST—BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(From the Correspondent of the Daily News.)

FORT YALE, Feb. 1.—So long as I live I shall bear in mind the augury derived from the peltries which I mentioned in my letter from San Francisco, for nothing could have been more strictly correct either as regards the state of the weather or the appearance of the skins, when compared with last season and its peltries. I examined some skins bartered in the autumn of 1857 which in their short and sleek condition scarce bore any resemblance to the thick and shaggy coats which cover those of the same genus in 1858, and just about in a corresponding degree was the former winter mild and genial in comparison with the intense and famishing rigour of the present season. For the last five days a fierce howling wind has prevailed both by day and night, driving before it a fine dry snow, which—capable of finding its way through the finest fissures—comes in perfect drifts through the shingled sides and roofs of the primitive dwellings in this infant city. My ventilating shanty has been a perfect snow-wreath inside for the last few nights, and even while sitting at meals it forms chaplets on our brows and epaulettes on our shoulders. Never yet was such a dormitory picture presented as by the marines stationed here on the 15th ult., at bugle-call in the morning. The corps occupy as a barracks a store of the Hudson's Bay Company, and when stretched at night on the floor cover its entire area; but as the first man arose to a sitting posture on the morning in question, a white shroud was spread over the whole party, smoothly marking every undulation between the sleepers, and broken only where the brown hirsute faces protruded, like so many masks placed upon a stainless counterpane. It would have been a fine subject for a comic photograph, and may constitute a suggestion for a future pantomime. In all my wanderings I never before experienced anything like the cold, as I can with difficulty hold my pen, although writing close to a red-hot stove, with my ink-bottle on the apron, to keep it from freezing. Cold meat, and loaves, an hour from the oven, become solid blocks, so that "there is no cutting of them," as you say in the City, and when chips are hacked off for use they are anxious to all attempts at mastification until they begin to thaw in the mouth. Mustard mixed in hot water congeals in a few seconds on the rim of the plate. A hot tumbler of punch is a physical impossibility; in fact the only representative of caloric in these regions at present is the hot cook who presents you with a cold beefsteak. Many poor fellows who attempted penetrating to the fields of the Fraser have returned in the most miserable plight, gaunt from hunger, and frost-bitten; still, in defiance of these fearful sufferings, no morning passes on which fresh parties may not be seen either starting from here, or making their way up from below towards the land of promise, so vastly encouraging are all the accounts from the gold districts in the interior. Verily, gold diggers earn their reward more dearly than any other class of men on the face of the earth, for not only does their labour cost them the sweat of their brow, but most other personal sacrifices that the human frame is capable of yielding or enduring.

A prisoner within doors for several days, either frizzling my hands and knees before a rubicund stove, while the opposite surface was congealing from icy currents of air, or *vice versâ*, I yesterday gladly accepted an invitation from Mr. Ellard, of the Hudson's Bay Company, to visit the Falls of Fraser in his canoe, Lieutenant Jones, of the Marines, and Peace-officer Haynes being of the party. It is a trip attended with considerable difficulty and no little danger; but complete confidence in the experience of our Palinurus banished every pulsation of nervousness, while we managed to fortify ourselves against the raw blasts of morning with a judicious assortment of external and internal comforts. There was a picked crew of six Indians awaiting us at the river bank, swathed to the knees in red blanket leggings, and gloved to the elbows in white flannel bags, and we soon dovetailed in a semi-prostrate position in the bottom of the bark, spreading quilt-like over us a "four-point" Hudson's Bay Company's blanket, which, as a sleeping or wrapping up garment is scarcely to be excelled for its soft fleecy warmth and flexibility. At a signal from Mr. Ellard we sheered off into the stream, when the prowess of our boatmen was quickly called forth, but we crossed the current and crept up under the beetling cliffs on the opposite shore, until we entered the broad basin, excavated apparently by the rushing waters of the "Small Canon," as it is called. Here we were soon constrained to re-cross the impetuous river, and work our way doggedly, inch by inch, for a few hundred yards, in order to avoid the hissing tumult of conflicting eddies, where the foaming waters boiled and roared as if Ætna in eruption was immediately beneath the surface. I could have wished we had ascended some distance further before our prow was again slanted riverwards, and I held my breath with rigid tenacity as I saw we were sweeping steadily downwards towards the angry region; but just as I thought our engulfment inevitable, with a sensation described as "having my heart in my mouth," a dimpled white ridge of water, that seemed to coil round the spitting cauldron, took the canoe upon its back and carried us clear of all danger, by a sort of lithe sinuous twist, perfectly unexpected and unaccountable to the uninitiated, but on which the Indians relied with a complacent assuredness which evinced at once the nicety of their skill and the invariable influence of this natural agency. We now worked up close in shore against a tremendous but equable current, the Indians shouting simultaneous exclamations to time their strokes and excite exertion, whilst Mr. Ellard screamed "Eek," and ranted in their *patois*, to keep them "up to their collars," as we struggled doubtfully to stem a horizontal *jet-d'eau*, which shot round a projecting angle of the overhanging cliff. Looking at the flying stream, we seemed darting forward with arrow speed. Then a glance at the water-worn rocks alongside dispelled the fond illusion. For never to my mind did the hour-hand of a clock advance more imperceptibly towards a desired figure than did our canoe in the direction of the salient projection; but when at length the focus was surmounted she seemed to jump a full boat's length at one sweep from the sustained exertion of our men, and the suddenly diminished resistance of the stream. Once fairly round the angle the retrograde tendency suddenly gave way to a rotatory delirium, which no doubt would have subjected us to centrifugal dispersement, had not our Indians counteracted the caprice with their usual practised ingenuity. Under those nervous circumstances, which were in nowise diminished by an impending pebble, about one thousand tons avoirdupois, which hung like an ear-ring on the mountain cheek, hung a full front view of the pent-up gorge called the "Little Canon," through which, nevertheless, the whole waters of Frazer find and force their way even when swollen to their highest level during the summer thaws. It was a grand natural picture, even in the aspect under which we contemplated it. But as Mr. Ellard pointed thirty feet upwards, to the grooved channels and fantastic weirs produced in the stubborn granite by the immemorial action of the flooded waters, and described the awful majesty of this elemental concentration at the annual climax of its might, it superinduced an involuntary shudder of annihilation, and suggested a smile of ineffable pity at the excess of human arrogance which can vaunt the possession of knowledge as an equivalent for natural power. Vain, indeed, must be the man who could presume to cleave the torrent of this "Canon" even at its ice-bound limits; and bereft of reason must be that individual who will dare to oppose the powers of steam to the wild world of waters which rush in frenzy through its narrow portals, when the hoar crests of the cascade ranges and rocky mountains yield up their consistence under the melting influence of a July sun. Mr. Ellard has often seen leviathan trees carried down by the upper waters, enter the "Canon," and sink in the maelstrom, unscathed in branch and full fledged in all the panoply of foliage; but as they rose again, their trunks would be riven and broken into naked poles, denuded of their limbs, while the branches, twisted and torn, would come to the surface miles further down, like so many peeled twigs stripped of their bark, by the marvellous power of some mysterious agency. It became absolutely necessary for us passengers to disembark here, on a narrow shelf of rock and scramble on as we best could for a quarter of a mile; and even then it was a feat that tasked the utmost powers of the crew to attain a point, which was managed in much the most trying track, rendered doubly dangerous by the frozen snow in which we could neither get foot or hand-hold; however, after a strife of clawing, climbing, sidling, and sliding, we arrived at it in safety. Hence we again crossed the troubled stream to a shelving bend, on which we found a party of Americans and one of Chinese encamped, waiting for a favourable break in the weather to work their way upwards by the river to the Forks, a distance of seventy miles, for the performance of which they assigned themselves thirty days, from the labour and delays caused by the various rapids and portages. They were most miserably sheltered in ragged tents, but the ruling Yankee passion evinced itself in the American domicile by a little square of dirty calico, stained and lined into the semblance of their national flag, which drooped on a twig at the entrance, as if it was frost-bitten, or otherwise afflicted.

The Americans strongly advised us to proceed on foot to the falls, which were only about a mile further up, for having examined and explored the intervening locality in order to discover the easiest mode of transit for their little boats and cargoes, they declared the steep and rugged shore alone to be practicable, and that the river route was not only impossible, but "Almighty dangersome." I looked at Mr. Ellard, in the hope of detecting some trait of conviction in his countenance, for I would have crawled and scrambled at all hazards *on terra firma* rather than face the fleeing Frazer again. However, to my mortification, the incarnation of resolve was seated on his brow, and in we tourists were ordered while Mr. Ellard delivered an energetic lecture to the Indians in Columbian vernacular on the necessity of increased exertion, as was easily to be understood, from his signs and gestures. I was never much given to sea-sickness, but I felt confoundedly troubled with a river nausea on that occasion, and really if I could have made any decent excuse I would have backed out of the expedition then and there, for what with the torrent, the cramps, and the chills there was not a ray of hope to encourage the idea of escape if any accident befell us—not as much as a straw for a drowning man to grasp at in extremity. The sceptical Americans took up their positions on an elevated peak, to look at the voluntary sacrifice, as I thought, and see so many aquatic Curtiuses dive into a watery gulf, without so much as a patriotic aspiration to impel them. They sat like so many monuments of silence as we struck out under a vehement shower of Eek-Eeeks from Mr. Ellard, and a chorus of wild shouts from the Indians. For some twenty seconds we absolutely went astern, but a scream of Eeks arrested the retrogression, and a hurricane of high-pressure yells signalised the triumph of the canoe versus the current. But it was a doubtful victory, barely enough to swear by, one which a missed stroke or a jot of abatement would convert into a most disastrous defeat, and there were fully one hundred yards of river to be surmounted before we could pause in the dreadful encounter. Inch by inch we fought our way gallantly for over half the space, the Eeks and the yells becoming more jubilant in their cadences, when a huge block of ice, as if projected from a mortar, struck us straight upon the stem, with a force that almost sent us stern under. I really thought the shock was the knell of doom. The tiny barque shivered as if going to pieces, and our men stopped, as if struck with paralysis. But it was only the quiver of concussion, the pause of a moment. The staggered craft soon again answered to the paddle, but this time there was an ominous silence—every breath, pulse, sound, and effort were concentrated in one direction. It was a do or die struggle, so to say, painfully doubtful for a little, and distressingly uncertain even when the doubt began to vanish, as we went tremblingly ahead once more. However, after this we progressed continuously, if but slowly, until we reached a water-worn cone, the goal of our voyage, whence we had a full front view of the lower falls of the Frazer. Merely as falls they are neither worth the toil nor danger of the visit, for their perpendicular descent does not measure over four feet; but as my object was to assure myself of the practicability or impracticability of forcing steam navigation up to or above that point, I felt perfectly satisfied by ocular demonstration as to the utter impossibility of proceeding further up the stream by any present or probable power that can be brought to bear, unless it be by the power of faith, which is said to be capable of removing mountains and obliterating cataracts.

I may here advert to some peculiarities of the salmon family in the Frazer, as noticed by Mr. Ellard during a sojourn of some twenty summers on its banks in various localities. From his observation the regular salmon known, as in British rivers, although tolerably plentiful every season, is almost certain to superabound every fourth year, and like those in the Columbia river, the old fish never return to the sea: for even after spawning they continue working up stream, often struggling in a half submerged state, in shallow water, stripped of their scales, and bleeding, until exhausted nature sinks, leaving the fish in a partial state of decomposition as it expires. In some of the beds of the river, each countless thousands of rotten salmon are accumulated that the atmosphere for miles is impregnated with a most intolerable stench. There is again another species, known as the hunchback salmon, from its peculiar conformation, but it is not esteemed by the Indians, the oil being of very inferior quality, and is only used in any quantity during a dearth of the glutinous salmon, and then only in a fresh state, as it has been found totally unfit for curing. The hunchback salmon is regularly intermittent in its visits, only passing to fresh water every second season. Lastly, there is the one known by the Indians as the "Squarrow," a hybrid bastard sort of fish, half trout, half salmon. It is regarded as tolerably good food during the early part of the season, or when it first appears, but towards the end of the year it is always thrown aside as wholly unfit for diet. The Indians in the Upper Fraser catch quantities of fish in excess of that required for their own use, which they trade off with the Hudson's Bay Company for blankets or other necessaries; but those in the Lower Fraser are principally confined in their fish traffic to the sturgeon, which attains a monster size in these waters. This fish is caught after the shades of evening settle down, when it is prone to come to the surface in the wake of a canoe, close enough to be struck by a spear rigged after the fashion of a harpoon. Immediately after being speared it dives directly to the bottom, but comes again passively to the surface as the line is pulled, when its head is stove in with a heavy knobby short stick used for the purpose. Fraser River sturgeon yields three varieties of fish, said to resemble veal, beef, and pork, makes excellent soup, and its roe is considered a great delicacy, especially in the Russian settlements, where the natives beat it into a pulp and make it into cakes, which are esteemed a rare luxury.

After making everything snug for our return trip, we took the exact time, in order that we might contrast the periods occupied in each. During the preparations our trim canoe fidgetted like a greyhound in the leash, while Mr. Ellard gave stern instructions to the Indians, enjoining them, as he informed us, at "the peril of their grog," to signalise the start by a joint song, said to keep it going at the top of their lungs the entire way, as they would have little else to do. On this understanding, at the shout "Eek," out we shot into mid-stream amidst the stentorian burst of a "Leet" melody, and after dancing for a moment on the leaping bubbles, downwards we darted at a speed almost too rapid for respiration; but delightful, nevertheless, from its smooth, noiseless, and equable motion. I observed the Americans still occupying the crag below, as we started; but before you could say "trap-sticks," we flashed past them in a concave sweep of the current, and with a sensation like the descent in a swing-swong. They roared a salute of congratulations as we crossed, but in the lapse of an instant the loud shout dwindled to a little tinkle, so swiftly had we sped into distance around a jutting elbow of the mountain range in a line with the glancing gullet of the "Little Canon." "Sit steady, gentlemen, as we enter the rough waters of the curve," cried Mr. Ellard, as we glided like lightning through the narrow gorge, adding the jocular postscript, as the first leaping waves sent their spray over our starboard bow, Now, then, pipes right in the middle of the mouths." But the second carried us over the angry cross-jobble, and launched us on a broad, smooth billow, which in turn with gentle swiftness discharged us softly into the broad basin noticed in the up trip, where the perils of the double voyage began and ended. On landing at the Yale ferry, nearly half a mile below the point at which we embarked, the watch gave fifteen minutes some seconds as the time of our descent, which, though not up to express train speed, is a rate of velocity rarely attainable by the mere agency of current alone. I was often prone to boast of my trip in a dug-out down the Chagres river in 1850, from Cruces to the mouth in four hours; but it was no more than a funeral pace when compared with my whisk along the Fraser River from the Falls to Fort Yale.

DEATH OF DR. LARDNER—THE ENCYCLOPÆDIST.

Dr. Dionysius Lardner died on Thursday last at Paris in his 66th year. He was born in Dublin on the 3rd of April, 1793, and was the son of a solicitor in this city.

He received the ordinary education obtained at Irish school at that period, and at fourteen was placed in his father's office, where he remained about four years. Disliking the profession, he entered himself at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1812. In 1818 he gained the first prize in Aristotelian logic, a subject with which he had been wholly unacquainted before the previous November. He next gained fifteen or sixteen prizes in metaphysics, pure mathematics, natural philosophy, astronomy, and moral philosophy, and in 1817 he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. From this period until 1827 he remained in the University as resident member, and in the interval published three treatises on geometry, trigonometry, and the differential and integral calculus, in addition to the first six books of Euclid, with a commentary, followed by a treatise on solid geometry. The latter work became established as a class book, and obtained for its author considerable reputation. It was followed by a popular treatise on the steam engine, based upon a course of lectures delivered by Dr. Lardner before the Royal Dublin Society, for which, besides the customary acknowledgment, he was presented with a gold medal. This work, the first popular exposition of a series of contrivances unparalleled in the annals of mechanical science, has been revised and enlarged as the progressive improvement and extension of steam power rendered necessary, and passed through many editions. It contains the refutation of those absurd reports which have been generally circulated), imputing to the author opinions as to the impossibility of the Atlantic voyage, which are precisely the reverse of those he really expressed. During the same interval, 1817-27, Dr. Lardner contributed articles on mathematical subjects to the "Edinburgh Encyclopædia" and the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana," among which are somewhat extensive treatises upon algebra and trigonometry. He next wrote for the "Library of Useful Knowledge" a series of articles on the various branches of natural philosophy, including an elaborate analysis of Newton's optical discoveries. In the year 1827, upon the establishment of the London University (now University College), Dr. Lardner, at the invitation of Lord (then Mr.) Brougham, accepted the Professorship of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy; and in the following year removed to London. Here his first labour was the projection of a popular cyclopædia, in which the most eminent writers of the day might be induced to co-operate. The plan was communicated by Dr. Lardner to his friend and publisher, Mr. J. Taylor, a man of considerable literary attainments. They next secured the co-operation of Messrs. Longman and Co., the publishers, and some of the most eminent literary and scientific men of the day as contributors, among whom were Scott, Southey, Mackintosh, Moore, Herschel, Brewster, Lindley, Powell, &c. At Dr. Lardiner's request Sir John Herschel wrote for the "Cabinet Cyclopædia" his celebrated Preliminary Discourse upon Natural Philosophy, the greatest work of its class since the days of Bacon. Herschel likewise prepared for the series his well-known "Treatise on Astronomy." Sir David Brewster contributed a treatise on optics, the department of physics in which he has obtained the highest rank. Dr. Lardner wrote for the series treatises upon hydrostatics and pneumatics, heat, arithmetic, and geometry. The "Cyclopædia" consists of 185 volumes. Meanwhile Dr. Lardner was an occasional contributor to the "Edinburgh Review" and other periodicals, of papers on physical science and its application to the industrial arts. Between 1830 and 1840 he was much engaged by railway companies in the scientific and engineering departments of the evidence upon their bills passing through Parliament. In 1840 Dr. Lardner left England for the United States, where he remained until 1845. In the interval he lectured to crowded audiences in every principal town of the union, and extended his tour to Cuba. These lectures were subsequently published in two large volumes, of which editions have been sold. On his return to Europe, in 1845, Dr. Lardner settled in Paris, where he has since resided up to his decease. In 1850 appeared his elaborate work on railway statistics, entitled "Railway Economy." In 1851 Dr. Lardner wrote for the *Times* a series of papers upon the great exhibition, since republished in a volume. He next undertook as elementary course of treatises under the title of "Handbook of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy," the second edition of which, in six volumes, appeared in 1855. In 1853 he commenced a series of essays on physical science, and its application to the industrial arts, entitled "The Museum of Science and Art," the publication of which, in cheap periodical volumes, started with nearly 50,000 subscribers. He afterwards completed a volume on animal physics, presenting a popular view of the structure and functions of the human body and those of inferior animals. Several original papers have been read by Dr. Lardner to the Royal Astronomical Society, and was published in their "Transactions." Dr. Lardner was twice married; first to Miss Flood, a descendant of Henry Flood, well known in Irish parliamentary history as the contemporary of Henry Grattan. By this lady Dr. Lardner leaves one surviving son, a commissary-general in the British army. The doctor married, secondly, the only child of the late Lieutenant Colonel Spicer, of the 12th Lancers, by whom he had two daughters.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Dr. White, coroner for Dublin, held an inquest on Saturday at Island-street, on the body of a man named Michael Breatin, who died suddenly on Friday evening. It appeared that the deceased had been what is called a very hard drinker, and for some time past had been repeatedly tipsy. He had been complaining of a pain in the left side, and on Friday evening he fell dead. Surgeon Porter made a *post mortem* examination of the body, and gave it as his opinion that death had been caused by effusion on the pericardium. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical testimony. Dr. White held another inquest at 39, Dolphin's Barn, on the body of James Neill, a boy aged about nine years, who was drowned in the Grand Canal on Friday, at a place known as the "Back of the Pipes." The jury returned a verdict of accidental death. Dr. White held a third inquest, on Saturday, at 57, North Brunswick-street, on the body of John Farrell, who was found dead in his bed. Surgeon Porter made a *post-mortem* examination, and deposed that death had resulted from effusion on the brain. The jury returned a verdict in conformity with the medical testimony.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—The *Derry Journal* contains the following, which it gives on the authority of a London correspondent:—"You may state, without fear of contradiction, that it is her Majesty's decided intention to visit Ireland this summer, and that the Sovereign will be accompanied by the Prince of Wales, for whose return to England from Italy her Majesty has sent special directions. I have already hinted at the Rhidhood of his Royal Highness acting as Chief Governor of Ireland for his royal mother, and I have now still further reason for believing in this arrangement."

THE INVENTION OF LUCIFER MATCHES.—Mr. John Walker, chymist, of Stockton, and the original inventor of lucifer matches, died in that town the other day at the age of 78. According to the local papers the discovery was made by him while experimenting with various chemical substances, and for a considerable time he realised a handsome income from the sale of his matches in boxes at 1s. 6d. each. This did not last long. Professor Faraday, being in the North, heard of the invention, and in passing through Stockton obtained a box, which he took with him to London, and advertsd to it in one of his lectures. Some thinking minds were set astir by this, and the discovery made which has since become world-known.

THE RIOT AND LOSS OF LIFE AT LIMERICK.

(Abridged from the Limerick Reporter.)

The moment the result of the poll was ascertained, it is impossible to describe the excitement with which the entire population was seized. At five o'clock Major Gavin appeared in the streets, mounted on his favourite white Arab charger, and surrounded by mob absolutely mad with excitement. Followed by enormous numbers, he proceeded over the Mathew-bridge, down Merchant's-quay to the City Court-house. At the Englishtown side of Baal's Bridge, in a line with Mr. Meskill's house, a detachment of soldiery, at the head of which was Dr. Gore, J.P., was drawn with bayonets fixed and the people passing on cheered them vociferously. Passing by the house of a person named Richard Gamble, in Broad-street, some few of the small broken stones on the street were flung at the windows by two or three boys in the crowd, and a few panes of glass were broken. Missiles were in return flung from the upper windows of Gamble's house, and the people at once interfering, an immediate stop was put to this mark of the indignation of those persons who foolishly wreaked their resentment on this individual for voting for the Derbyite candidate, for whom, it is alleged, he worked with wonderful zeal and assiduity during the election. Major Gavin was considerably in advance when this occurred, and was totally unaware of the circumstance—it did not occupy one minute, and created no sensation. Opposite Gamble's house a party of police under Sub-Inspector Milling, and commanded by Mr. E. Gonn Bell, R.M., was drawn up at this time. As the Major and those immediately about him were passing, some missiles were thrown from Gamble's second floor window. It is said by very many that there were no stones or missiles thrown until this occurred at Gamble's. Stones were then thrown at Gamble's windows, and some panes of glass were broken, but no further injury was done; neither the sashes, the doors, the shutters, the walls or any other portion of the house were in the slightest degree damaged. The police, then, with fixed bayonets, charged by order of Mr. Bell, a large number of persons up the street, towards Old John's Gate, or the Market House, and the crowds, separating in every direction, ran as rapidly as possible into the adjoining lanes, West Water-lane, Flag-lane, crying out "murder," and in the greatest possible state of alarm. The police then came down the street again in a body, headed by Mr. Bell, but between the old Market-house and Gamble's house there was no crowd whatever, and very many females had the windows up enjoying the scene before them. At the Market-cross the police were observed loading by those down the street, who could not imagine why they loaded, particularly as the streets were nearly emptied, with the exception of some twenty or thirty boys and girls, who were throwing stones at Gamble's window, some of which, it is said, fell on the police, but none of them body sustained anything like injury. It is said that Mr. Bell read the riot act, and gave orders to the police to fire. To the inexpressible horror and dismay of the unfortunate people, no sooner was the word given than it was obeyed! One tall policeman walked a few paces in front of the others and fired. A volley was then fired by the platoon—then another—then another volley—in all about fifty shots of ball-cartridge on a retreating and defenceless people, the majority of whom had nothing whatever to do with the stone-throwing at Gamble's windows! In a moment the scene was converted into one of horror and agony. A fine young man named Grace, a carpenter, about three months married, was shot through the mouth, the ball passing out through the back of the head; his fate was instant death. He was not near Gamble's, and had nothing whatever to do with the stone-throwing. He was returning to his house after his day's work—a home of sorrow and desolation which he was never destined to behold. The wounded persons were conveyed to their own residences amidst the screams, curses, and lamentations of the multitude. Three men were carried to Barrington's Hospital. Grace was already dead when laid on the table of the surgery. The piercing cries of his wretched wife, who was carried out after fainting away, were echoed by the multitude, very few of whom could refrain from tears. Poor Grace was shot through the mouth, the ball piercing the brain. His countenance wore an expression of great anguish. Clohessy, the boy, aged about fourteen years, the son of a widow in Garryowned, and an apprentice to a shoemaker named Holmes, was shot through the abdomen. His agony was excruciating, and he expired last night at the hospital. His mother, in a paroxysm of grief and terror, ran to the hospital soon after the occurrence, and hearing the dreadful story, fainted in the arms of some female friends by whom she was surrounded. John MacNamara, a young man from the Island, the son of a widow, was shot through the thigh, and he is in a precarious condition in the hospital, the ball having passed through the flesh. John O'Brien, a young lad from the Green, near the Blackboy, was shot through the shoulder, and his case is a very serious one also. A fine boy, a son of Mr. Meskill, bootmaker, of Mary-stret, was shot, though far distant from Gamble's house, at the opposite side of Baal's-bridge, by a spent ball. Three balls perforated the shop window of Mr. Meskill's house, which is situated at the corner of Baal's-bridge, at the opposite side of the river from Gamble's; and other members of his family escaped by a miracle of Providence. Some of the police, firing less murderously than others, hit sign-boards and houses over shop fronts—and the sign of Mr. Carr, near Gamble's, was thus struck, and the front of houses in the neighbourhood. The Mayor was speedily on the spot, and his worship asked Mr. Bell had he read the riot act. Mr. Bell showed a small card, and said he had read the riot act. He also added that he was roughly handled; but he bore no traces on his person of rough usage; neither did the police, who were questioned by Sub-inspector O'Reilly as to the injuries they received, and one of them alleged that he got a stroke of a stone on the ankle, but it did not appear to maim or cause him inconvenience.

THE FRENCH GENERALS.—The movements and relative position of the allied armies of independence must necessarily be kept from telegraphic ken, and the writers of strategetic articles in London journals (much like the sophist lecturing on the art of war for the benefit of Hannibal) may wait patiently, and put, meanwhile, their trust in MacMahon, Canrobert, Randon, Vaillant, and Marmora. Some younger officers, particularly Bourbaki, are believed by the troops (who watched him in the Crimea) likely to emerge out of this campaign topmost of the whole staff in hardihood and wise daring. General Bruat, who led the first division over Mont Cenis, is a loss. His death at the top of the Alps was simply owing to his not adding to much professional ability a very slight knowledge of the laws regulating animal life. Heated with the work of climbing the heights of glory and marshalling the vanguard, he would gulp down a glass of snow water, and fell as if stricken by a shot. He was forty-five.—*Globe*.

THE AUSTRIAN GENERALS.—The *Siècle* gives, from the pen of M. Louis Jourdain, an account of the Austrian general under whose direction the campaign in Piedmont has been opened:—"The name of General Gyulai," says the writer, "has already reverberated through France. We have seen it figuring at the end of a very bellicose order of the day, which was in a manner the preface of the Austrian ultimatum. General Gyulai, now the actual governor of the Austro-Italian provinces, and commander-in-chief of the troops in all Lombardo-Venetia, was, in 1848, a simple general of brigade. He fought under the orders of Radetski, specially at Custozza, on the 25th July; and unless he has forgotten the particulars of that battle he should cherish some respect for the Piedmontese troops. Custozza is the name of one of the villages included in the line which was occupied by the Sardinian army, 55,000 Austrians, commanded by Radetski, assailed four Piedmontese brigades, the collective strength of which was 20,000 men. One of these brigades was commanded by the Duke of Genoa. The fight lasted from eight o'clock in the morning till four in the afternoon. The Piedmontese performed prodigies of bravery; they defended step by step all their positions, and retired facing the enemy, whom they never allowed for a single instant to break their ranks. One understands how King Victor Emmanuel, in his recent proclamation to the army, recalled with pride this glorious retreat. General Gyulai commanded on that day one the Austrian brigades; he knows consequently what the Sardinian soldiers are worth; and he is about to learn the quality of the soldiers of France." The writer next introduces General Hebel. "His rank in 1848 was colonel. After the retreat of Radetski across the Adige, he was entrusted to keep open the communications of the general-in-chief between Verona and Trent by Rivoli and the Garona. He took part with a battalion of the regiment of the Emperor's chasseurs, in the action of Pastrengo, where the Austrians were beaten. He is the same, if we are not deceived, who caused to be shot in the fosses of Trent the patriot Italians. He found *that* an easier task, apparently, than beating them on the field of battle." General Hess is the next individuality. "If we are to credit the latest Italian letters, it is General Baron de Hess, who has incurred disgrace by having blamed the offensive movement across the Ticino. He took part in the campaign of 1848, in quality of *chef d'etat-major* of Marshal Radetski. Vast military talents were ascribed to him at that time. He had not then attained the height of his reputation." Of General Benedeck, the historian of the *Siècle* says: "He enjoys a European reputation almost equal to that of his celebrated colleague, General Hayman, the woman-flogger."

CRINOLINE VINDICATED.—Mrs. E. Holcroft appeared on Friday night in the Hanover-square Rooms, as the defender of crinoline, popularly supposed to be the greatest nuisance of modern times, but, according to Mrs. Holcroft, a most useful fabric—composed of hair—used in the manufacture of ladies' bonnets, skirts, &c., and deriving its name from the French *crinier*, a worker in hair, and from the Latin *crinis*. Crinoline, as described by Mrs. Holcroft, has never been instrumental in obstructing the public thoroughfares, or impeding locomotion, and has been unjustly loaded with the sins of the "hooped petticoat," an article composed, not of the innocent and unoffending crinoline, but of cane and whalebone, and soft steel. These in fact are the true materials of that unwieldy and grotesque garment in which, in the pride of their hearts, the ladies of the second half of this nineteenth century delight to imprison themselves. This is Mrs. Holcroft's explanation of the matter, delivered in an easy and graceful manner, and establishing, it is to be presumed, for the future a complete vindication of the fair fame of crinoline. The lecture was well attended. The audience was chiefly composed of ladies, there being but a few of the male sex present.—*Morning Star*.

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—MONDAY, MAY 9.

This petition was originally filed to administer the assets of one Patrick Hourigan, who died intestate two years ago, leaving property to the amount of about £500. His widow took out administration, and the then brothers of the deceased being under the impression that the widow was about to leave the country, applied for an injunction to restrain her from taking away the assets. When the matter was before the Master of the Rolls his Honour suggested that the widow should bring into court as much assets as would represent the shares of the three brothers, and that this case and another instituted by the heir-at-law of the deceased against the widow, the having transferred an old lease and obtained a new one and registered it, should be referred to arbitration. The matter was accordingly referred to three gentlemen in the county Tipperary, who made an award to the effect that the widow should deliver up and assign the lease; and as to the administration suit, they adjudged the petitioners to the costs, being of opinion that it should not have been instituted so soon; and they found the amount of the assets to be £465. It was sought to have two decrees in the terms of this award, which were accordingly made.

Kelly v. *Bolton.*

In this matter, which was a petition to enforce the execution of a fee-farm grant of certain premises, a decree was taken, pursuant to the terms of an arrangement between the parties.

ROLLS COURT.—MONDAY, MAY 9.

Turner v. *Robinson and Leopold.*

Mr. J. C. Walshe, Q.C., applied to the court in this case for an injunction to restrain the respondents from publishing photographs of the celebrated picture of the "Death of Chatterton," which was purchased by Mr. Augustus Leopold. The picture was recently exhibited at Mr. Cranfield's